

# Herald Tribune

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## Calls U.S.-Soviet Ties Jeopardized

## Brezhnev Raps Bombing

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (NYT).—Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, "angrily and resolutely" condemning the renewed U.S. air war against Hanoi and Haiphong, declared today that the future development of Soviet-American relations largely hinged on what happens on the issue of ending the Vietnam war.

His warning to Washington came during a major address at

celebrations in honor of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union.

Attacking China much more sharply than he attacked the United States, the 68-year-old Soviet leader told colleagues from a dozen Communist countries that Moscow several times had offered to sign a treaty with Peking outlawing the use of conventional missile and nuclear forces between them. Peking's repeated rejection of such proposals in the

secret talks, he said, made a mockery of its declared fears of a Soviet military threat.

Much of Mr. Brezhnev's broad-ranging, 3 1/2-hour speech was devoted to recounting domestic achievements over the past half-century. But it also included an important survey of Soviet progress in achieving accommodation with such Western powers as France, West Germany and the United States, that hinted at possible new openings.

For the first time, the Soviet leader suggested the time had come to seek "a basis for some forms of business relations between" the Common Market and the East European Comecon, a proposal for bloc-to-bloc dealings likely to find favor on both sides of Europe. And he indicated greater openness than before to Western pressures for a wider exchange of people and ideas between East and West, a central demand of Western nations at the preparatory talks for a European Security Conference in Helsinki.

On the new round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the United States, Mr. Brezhnev observed that: "It would probably be a good thing if we gave thought to how we could pass from limiting armaments to their gradual reduction, and also to establishing some kind of limits on their qualitative improvement."

The generally moderate thrust of the speech toward Western powers suggested that the break-off of the Vietnam talks in Paris and Washington's sharp escalation of the air war had come as a surprise and prompted the Soviet leadership to insert tough language on Vietnam.

**Longest, Dirlest? War**

Evidently embarrassed and clearly irritated by Washington's latest tactics in Vietnam, he denounced the war there as the "longest" and "dirlest" in U.S. history and stated that "like all peoples of the world, the Soviet Union angrily and resolutely condemns these acts of aggression."

But an audience of more than 5,000 at the Kremlin Hall of Congress heard him go on to indicate the Kremlin's interest in giving "active assistance" to promoting a "just peace settlement" rather than building up for a new round of fighting. He also ticked off the promising steps made toward improving relations with Washington during and after President Nixon's visit to Moscow last May, as well as expressing the Kremlin's readiness to go ahead with new negotiations on reducing forces in Central Europe and further limiting strategic arsenals.

At that point, he issued a restrained warning about Vietnam:

"If the two countries—the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.—will really follow the course charted jointly during the Moscow negotiations, then we think new substantial steps in the development of Soviet-American relations . . . may become possible during further contacts. However—and this should be clearly emphasized—much will depend on the course of events in the immediate future and, in particular, on what kind of turn is taken on the issue of ending the war in Vietnam."

Both Mr. Bahr and Mr. Kohl pointed out that, on the strength of today's signing, both sides were taking immediate steps to enhance contacts between the two states in a variety of areas.

A joint border commission is to begin work next month remaking the 240-mile frontier between West and East Germany that was established after World War II as the boundary between the occupation zones of the victorious Western powers and the Soviet Army. The commission will also investigate problems of fire-fighting, weed control, drainage and severs along what had been an arbitrary boundary.

As soon as the treaty takes effect, East Germany will open four new road crossing points in addition to the present four crossings. Work on the new openings is already under way.

These are designed to aid day trips to East German border (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

**Sharper Attack**

Later in the day, Washington came under much sharper verbal attack from Truong Chinh, a ranking member of the North Vietnamese leadership who heads Hanoi's delegation to the Soviet Union. In all, 11 foreign Communist countries were represented—Moscow's six Warsaw Pact allies, plus Yugoslavia, Cuba, Mongolia, North Korea, and North Vietnam. In addition, the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam and a number of neutral countries sent delegations. China and Albania did not send delegations.

The North Vietnamese delegate, pointedly thanking the Chinese as well as the Russians and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## West German Visits To East Doubled

BERLIN, Dec. 21 (UPI).—Twice as many West Berliners and West Germans visited East Germany this year than last year, an East German Foreign Ministry newsletter said yesterday.

It said 6,774,143 West Berliners and West Germans visited the East this year, compared with 3,022,368 last year.

The discussions here, which centered on the drafting of a work program for the second phase, were described by the communists as "useful for both sides in preparing for further negotiations next year."

Communist party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev speaking at 50th anniversary celebration of the Soviet Union.

## Gains for Both Sides

## 2 Germanys Sign Agreement, Ending 2 Decades of Enmity

By David Binder

BERLIN, Dec. 21 (NYT).—The two German states that emerged from the wreckage of World War II signed their treaty on basic relations today, formally ending more than two decades of mutual enmity.

The signing was done by the Bonn government's Minister of State Egon Bahr, and East Berlin's State Secretary Michael Kohl, the two men who had negotiated the pact in over 60 sessions during the last two years.

Although the treaty will not be ratified and go into full effect before April, it is already working to the advantage of both states to the advantage of both states now.

For East Germany, hungering long for diplomatic ties with Western lands, there came full recognition from Switzerland yesterday and from Austria and Sweden today. Many others are to follow soon.

For West Germany, many of whose citizens had been cut off from relatives in the East for years, there were improvements in family contacts and the promise of many more improvements as soon as the treaty is enacted.

Ratification of the 10-article pact is assured since the ruling Communist government in East Germany has already committed its Parliament to it and in West Germany Chancellor Willy Brandt's new coalition govern-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## U.S. and Russia Set Up Group To Supervise SALT Accord

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, Dec. 21 (NYT).—The United States and the Soviet Union established a joint four-man consultative commission today to supervise the operation of their accords for curbing the strategic arms race.

Gerard C. Smith, head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Vladimir S. Semenov, chief Soviet negotiator, signed a "memorandum of understanding" on the commission bearing for the second phase of the pact, which is to remain in effect until Feb. 27. The talks on limiting strategic offensive weapons.

The agreement on the commission marked the successful achievement of the modest goal the negotiators had set for the opening round of the second phase of the three-year-old talks.

In addition to announcing the accord on the standing commission, a joint communiqué said that in the new round that began on Nov. 21, "an understanding

was reached on the general range of questions which will be the subject of further United States-Soviet discussions."

These questions, the statement noted, concern the second-phase goal of achieving a permanent accord to replace the present five-year interim agreement that set ceilings on offensive missiles launched from land bases and submarines.

The interim pact was signed by President Nixon last May in Moscow along with the treaty limiting the deployment of defensive missiles. This treaty was the principal success achieved during the first phase of the protracted negotiations.

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## Two Men Charged in Dublin As Alleged Spies for Britain

DUBLIN, Dec. 21 (AP)—An Irish police officer and a Briton were charged with spying today after sources said Irish intelligence had uncovered a British espionage network in the top echelons of the republic's police force.

The Briton was named as John Wyman, of London. The other man charged was identified as Patrick Crimmin, of Dublin, a police officer. Both were ordered held in custody.

Police threw a tight security cordon around the special criminal court when the pair appeared for the brief indictment. The case was adjourned until Jan. 12, while police continue investigations.

Mr. Wyman was charged with obtaining classified information, prejudicial to the safety of the state in contravention of the Official Secrets Act, from Mr. Crimmin between Aug. 1 and Dec. 19.

## Brezhnev Says New Bombing Endangers U.S.-Soviet Ties

(Continued from Page 1) other Communist nations for their support accused Washington of having demanded a "change in the essence of the already agreed-upon points" of the Vietnam cease-fire that was to have been signed in late October. He also charged the United States with using the interim to "evidently speed up and intensify the delivery of arms and war materials to South Vietnam, introduce military personnel there under the guise of civilian instructors, and reinforce the puppet clique of [President Nguyen Van] Thieu" as well as to renew "crazy bombings of the thickly populated regions of North Vietnam."

He called upon other Communist powers to issue a demand that the United States "immediately sign" the cease-fire agreement, adding weight to speculation that the Communist

## '71 Border Clash Finally Appears In Russian Press

MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (Reuters)—A Soviet soldier was shot when he and two other members of a border troop unit clashed with intruders near the frontier with China, according to a Soviet press report that reached here today.

The report, in Tuesday's edition of the newspaper Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, said that the clash occurred in the fall of last year when a sergeant and two privates were on border duty near Uch-Aral, a small town in Soviet Kazakhstan 30 miles from the border.

It was the first official account of shooting on the border with China since Soviet and Chinese troops engaged in fierce battles on the Central Asian and Far Eastern frontiers in 1969.

Kazakhstanskaya Pravda gave few details of the clash and did not say that "the enemy" entered from China. The incident was mentioned incidentally in an article on border troops in Kazakhstan.

Western diplomats said earlier this month that they had heard a confidential Soviet report of a clash on the Chinese-Kazakhstan border in November of this year.

According to the diplomats, five Soviet soldiers and several sheepherds were killed by intruders from China.

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Imported from Scotland

## Ulster Bombs And Shooting Wound Five

### IRA Reprisals Seen For Blasting of Pub

BELFAST, Dec. 21 (AP)—Terrorists struck with bombs and bullets today to wound more than a dozen civilians in the wake of a province-wide slaughter yesterday—one of the bloodiest days in Northern Ireland's sectarian conflict.

The alleged British spies were said to have been after Irish police files on the outlawed Irish Republican Army now waging a guerrilla war in Northern Ireland against the British.

The sources said the arrested police officers had complete access to "the most secret files passing between the political branch of the police and the Minister of Justice, Desmond O'Malley."

At least five persons—three men and two teen-age sisters—were shot and wounded today by gunmen spraying the streets with gunfire from speeding autos in Belfast. The three men, all Protestants, were reported in critical condition.

The shootings today, in Protestant sectors of the city, were believed to be revenge attacks by Catholic extremists for yesterday's machine-gun massacre in a Catholic-owned Londonderry bar, in which five men died, four of them Catholics.

Two persons were injured today by glass splinters when a bomb exploded in Donegall Street, one of Belfast's main thoroughfares, which was crowded with hundreds of Christmas shoppers. Another six were taken to hospitals with minor injuries and severe shock.

#### Christmas Blitz

The bombing, believed set off by the outlawed Irish Republican Army, which unleashed a Christmas blitz in the city yesterday, was planned in a secret Society forces raced to clear the street after an anonymously telephoned warning half an hour before the charge exploded.

The province's death toll from more than three years of violence soared to 56 yesterday when eight persons were killed by gunmen, and a young British soldier died of wounds sustained in a gunfight with guerrillas in three months ago.

#### Sports Exchanges

The two negotiators also said their states would soon discuss agreements on sports exchanges, ecology, technical cooperation and airlines. Both emphasized the desire of the two states to gain simultaneous entry into the United Nations, probably sometime next summer.

Meanwhile Catholics assailed a British government commission's recommendation, made public yesterday, that major changes be made in the judicial system of Northern Ireland to combat terrorism, while Protestants welcomed them.

In general, Mr. Brezhnev's speech was moderate in tone and realistic enough to acknowledge that despite major successes claimed in welding together the major nationalities that comprise the Soviet Union, there were still "nationalistic prejudices . . . deeply imbedded in the psychology" of some people. He warned Communist party activists to respect minority feelings of respect for minorities and not to push the process of amalgamation too rapidly.

Fraser Agnew, one of the leaders of the extremist Protestant Ulster Vanguard movement, said the recommendations are "totally unacceptable" to loyalists and would help get rid of the IRA cancer in our society."

#### Air France Cancels Many Flights in Strike

PARIS, Dec. 21 (AP)—A snap strike of Air France baggage handlers at Orly Airport tonight hit heavy pre-Christmas traffic, forcing the company to cancel many medium-range European flights.

Flights to Geneva, Amsterdam, London, Milan, Dusseldorf and Frankfurt were among those affected, but long-distance flights were not affected. Duration of the strike was not known tonight.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos said public gatherings for and against the constitution will be allowed. But they still will be subject to curfew regulations, which are in effect from midnight to 4 a.m.

#### Philippines Lifts Curb on Press

MANILA, Dec. 21 (UPI)—The Philippines yesterday lifted censorship and other restrictions on the press to allow open debate on the proposed constitution to cancel nationwide plebiscite Jan. 15.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos said public gatherings for and against the constitution will be allowed. But they still will be subject to curfew regulations, which are in effect from midnight to 4 a.m.

#### Viet Cong to Hold One-Day Truces

SAIGON, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Viet Cong announced today that its forces will observe one-day cease-fires for Christmas and New Year's.

A broadcast by the National Liberation Front's Liberation Radio said that the unilateral 24-hour cease-fires would begin at 1 p.m. on Dec. 21 and at 7 p.m. on Dec. 31.

North Vietnam on Monday also offered a brief Christmas and New Year's truce, to which there has been no response by Saigon or the United States.

Truces have been declared unilaterally by both sides in the past, but numerous armed incidents have occurred during the cease-fires.

Today's announcement was the first time the Viet Cong has proposed a holiday cease-fire lasting only one day. In the past, their announced truce periods have always been three days.

#### Vatican-Czech Talks

ROME, Dec. 21 (Reuters)—Vatican and Czechoslovak negotiators have ended six days of talks here on church-state relations—their second such negotiations in the past month—informants said here yesterday.

Furthermore, these sources said, Mr. Thieu may have misinterpreted, possibly deliberately, a message that Americans have given him for weeks: resistance to a settlement will make congressional appropriation of funds for South Vietnam highly doubtful.

Mr. Thieu, who watches the American scene closely himself,

has been warned about congressional repercussions by, among others, Mr. Kissinger, Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, Sen. Charles Percy, R., Ill., and Gen. Haig, according to American officials.

Furthermore, these sources said, Mr. Thieu "recognizes the realities" of what his resistance would mean to an American public determined to bring U.S. involvement in the war to a close.



United Press International  
HOLIDAY BOMB—Officials in Belfast examine remains of car that carried a 100-pound bomb. Blast yesterday, in Donegall Street, wrecked several shops and injured eight persons.

## 2 Germanys Sign Accord On Relations

(Continued from Page 1)

regions by six and one-half million West Germans living along the frontier. Cross-border family ties are especially strong in the frontier area.

The border visits are considered one of the most remarkable aspects of the treaty in view of the high military priority placed on the eastern side of the boundary by the Communist authorities.

There is nothing equivalent to it in other East-West arrangements.

According to the officials, Mr. Nixon told Mr. Thieu not to make any more separate peace proposals, such as the one the South Vietnamese president made Dec. 12 calling for an indefinite cease-fire beginning during the Christmas season, release of American and Vietnamese prisoners, and direct negotiations between North and South Vietnam.

Mr. Nixon was reported to have

told Mr. Thieu that the proposal was untimely and would not help the U.S. peace effort. Mr. Nixon said that he disapproved of it, the sources said. North Vietnam publicly rejected the proposal.

At Key Biscayne, Fla., the White House confirmed today that President Nixon had sent a letter to President Thieu but refused to describe it as an ultimatum. Press Secretary Ron Ziegler refused to give any details of the letter.

He said that Gen. Haig would arrive in Florida tonight and report to Mr. Nixon tomorrow on his talks with Mr. Thieu and other American allies in Asia.

Two administration officials insisted again today that North Vietnam was entirely to blame for the breakdown in the Vietnam talks and said that the United States had resumed heavy bombing because of Hanoi's lack of "seriousness" at the Paris negotiations.

The planes are supported by twin-engine B-52 aircraft which

have been destroyed in the latest raid.

Seven of the men shown today were said to be B-52 crewmen from three separate bombers: one was the pilot of an A-7 Corsair, and two were Marines who flew A-6 Intruder from the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise, in the Gulf of Tonkin.

One of the B-52 crewmen was later said to be seriously wounded and unable to attend the conference.

Statements Broadcast

Two of the captured men made statements at the presentation.

Capt. Carl Kissinger, of Pennsylvania, who said he flew the A-7 on a surface-to-air missile "suppression" mission when he was downed over the port of Haiphong, gave this message to his family: "Dear Mom, best wishes for Christmas..."

Lt. Paul Granger, from Vermont, the co-pilot of a B-52 downed over the U.S. base at Da Nang, Thailand, said his plane was shot down northeast of Hanoi.

"Dear Wife, I am fine . . ." his message began in English before a Vietnamese translator broke in.

Capt. Wieland said he flew from the aircraft carrier America.

Other B-52s were said to have flown from Guam.

Asked what the Germans of the two states could learn from each other, Mr. Kohl said: "They can learn how to construct a Socialist society and to be modest." Mr. Bahr rejoined that East Germans visiting the West under the pact could "see the blessings and the negative aspects of capitalism."

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The officials vigorously denied suggestions made in the press and by congressmen and others, that Hanoi's delaying tactics at the negotiating table might have been provoked by American efforts to secure substantive changes in the draft agreement reached by Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Thieu in October.

No Ultimatum Needed

SAIGON, Dec. 21 (UPI)—Informed American sources said flatly today that presidential emissary Gen. Haig did not carry an ultimatum to President Thieu that would be cut off if Mr. Thieu rejected a cease-fire accord acceptable to Washington.

At best, these sources said, Mr. Thieu may have misinterpreted, possibly deliberately, a message that Americans have given him for weeks: resistance to a settlement will make congressional appropriation of funds for South Vietnam highly doubtful.

The statement said that West Germany has repeatedly expressed its particular concern for "the fate of the population suffering under the hostilities."

Italy Condemns Raids

ROME, Dec. 21 (Reuters)—The Italian government tonight condemned the renewed U.S. bombing of North Vietnam and called for peace talks to be resumed as soon as possible.

Italian Deputy Foreign Minister Mario Padoa-Schioppa, answering parliamentary questions on the resumption of bombing, said:

"The Italian government cannot follow this cruel logic of war."

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has been warned about congressional repercussions by, among others, Mr. Kissinger, Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, Sen. Charles Percy, R., Ill., and Gen. Haig, according to American officials.

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**Schlesinger Picked as Successor****Helms Leaving CIA, Gets Envoy Post**

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Dec. 21 (UPI)—The White House today announced that Richard Helms is stepping down as Central Intelligence Agency director and that he will be succeeded by James R. Schlesinger, who is now chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

President Nixon will nominate Mr. Helms as ambassador to the United Nations, Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said.

The change in the government's top intelligence post had long been expected. Mr. Ziegler said that Mr. Helms told Mr. Nixon that he wanted to abide by the CIA policy of retirement at the age of 60 for the agency's professionals. Mr. Helms will be 60 in March.

Mr. Ziegler said that Mr. Nixon asked Mr. Helms to take the Tehran ambassadorship, succeeding Joseph Farland, who will return to Washington "to receive assignment to another important position."

**Unhappiness Denied**

Mr. Ziegler relayed Mr. Nixon's praise for Mr. Helms' "dedicated service" at the CIA and said that it would be "off the mark" to suggest any White House unhappiness with the job Mr. Helms

AP  
James R. Schlesinger

family problems for his inability to go along with Mr. Gray's new policy of rotating officials at FBI headquarters here with those in regional field offices.

But grievances in a memorandum by current and former FBI personnel that has been circulating here include the new regime's public statements about the firing and demotion of special agents in charge of field offices.

The appointment requires confirmation by the Senate and is expected to provoke considerable controversy.

Mr. Gray, a long-time political supporter of President Nixon, would become only the second director of the FBI in its history. He was named to the post temporarily last May 3, the day after the death of J. Edgar Hoover, who ran the bureau for almost half a century.

A White House announcement of the appointment will probably be delayed until after Jan. 1, 1973, when Mr. Gray returns to the capital after recuperating from intestinal surgery, the sources said.

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As acting FBI director, Mr. Gray has come under fire for centralizing power in the hands of several young personal assistants he brought with him from the Justice Department's Civil Division and for his flights around the country in military aircraft to visit FBI offices and give speeches.

The central theme in his confirmation hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee, however, is expected to be whether he would "politicize" the FBI, long regarded as a non-partisan agency.

Mr. Gray has rejected allegations that he helped the Nixon administration combat political accusations during the FBI's investigation of the bombing of Democratic party headquarters and that he personally ordered FBI offices to provide election-year advice on law-enforcement issues to the White House.

Senate aides predict that even if Mr. Gray is endorsed personally, his confirmation hearing could be protracted because it will provide Congress's first extensive look inside the FBI.

Four FBI veterans, including the director of the National Crime Information Center, were recently added to the list of those requesting early retirement rather than stay on under Mr. Gray.

None of them publicly acknowledges being exasperated with their new boss, and one cites

**Pentagon Papers Trial Judge Rejects Wiretap Challenge**

By Gene Blakr

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 21.—The judge in the Pentagon Papers case yesterday ordered the trial of Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo to proceed Jan. 3 after rejecting defense challenges to wiretapping and makeup of the jury panel.

U.S. District Judge William Matthew Byrne Jr. ruled that a telephone call made by a defense attorney or consultant to a place under government electronic surveillance had nothing to do with the case.

The defendants, therefore, had no legal standing to challenge the wiretap and get a hearing on whether it tainted the evidence to be presented against them, he said.

Judge Byrne also ruled that selection of the panel from which a new jury will be chosen compiled with constitutional and statutory requirements and a local district court plan.

**Espionage Charged**  
Mr. Ellsberg, 41, and Mr. Russo, 33, are charged with conspiracy, theft of government property and espionage in the leak of the top-secret Defense Department study on the Vietnam war.

Leonard Boudin, chief counsel for Mr. Ellsberg, complained to Judge Byrne that his client's mail, telephone records and checking accounts were being improperly explored by government agents on the basis of a grand jury subpoena issued by a Boston grand jury in a related case.

© Los Angeles Times

**2 Airliners Collide at Airport In Chicago; at Least 9 Killed**

CHICAGO, Dec. 21 (NYT).—A North Central Airlines DC-9 jet, taking off in heavy fog, hit a landing Delta Air Lines Convair-830 last night at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport.

Fire department officials said that at least nine persons—six women and three men, all believed to have been aboard the North Central plane—were known dead.

But firemen continued to search for more bodies in the smoldering wreckage of the twin-engine North Central plane, which had been bound for Duluth, Minn.

Eighteen persons, including two from the Delta flight, were reported injured and were taken to the nearby Resurrection and Lutheran General Hospitals.

Twenty-two persons aboard the North Central plane and 100 aboard the Delta flight were reported uninjured. The crash was the second in Chicago in 12 days.

Witnesses said the North Central plane, which had been delayed 90 minutes because of bad weather, had just lifted its nose off the runway when it struck the Delta plane, which had just landed from Palm Beach, Fla. It was taxying to a gate.

The collision sheared off the tail of the four-engine Delta plane and caused the North Central craft to crash a short distance down the 10,000-foot runway.

An explosion and fire erupted. Firemen said that the bodies of the dead were charred beyond recognition.

O'Hare airport had been closed for much of the afternoon—as had Chicago's two other airports—because of drizzle and severe fog.

**Truman Is Showing Remarkable Strength**

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 21 (AP).—Former President Harry S Truman improved today and his doctors said he is showing "remarkable strength" in combating the failing kidneys which have been a major concern for the past week.

Mr. Truman, 88, remained in very serious condition, but was reacting favorably to an innovative feeding process intended to compensate for his malfunctioning kidneys, doctors said.

The new feeding process—injecting amino acids directly into the bloodstream—was started yesterday in an effort to lower the level of poison in Mr. Truman's bloodstream.

**Ray Petition Invalid**

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 21 (AP).—Tennessee asked a federal court yesterday to throw out a 16-page petition for freedom brought by James Earl Ray, convicted assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., because it was contend that Ray had not signed it and certified it as required by federal law. If the court should throw out the petition, it could be signed and filed again.

**reese palley**  
**BOEHM BIRDS**

halo meridien, paris 17.  
31 bd gouvion saint-cyr

Associated Press  
A LEGENDARY POSITION—Average-size cleaning woman shines Paul Bunyan's boots at the Smithsonian Institution's productivity exhibit in Washington.**Court Gets Watergate Tapes****Source Spares Newsmen Jail By Freeing Them of Pledge**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP).—The Los Angeles Times today turned over to the U.S. District Court in Washington tape recordings which it had considered confidential until the tapes were released by the news source involved in making the recordings.

The surprise move came as the Times was preparing to take its case to the Supreme Court in an effort to prevent its Washington bureau chief, John F. Lawrence, from being sent back to jail for refusing to surrender the tapes.

The recordings by two Times reporters are of interviews with Alfred C. Baldwin 3d, slated to be a government witness in the trial next month of seven men charged in the break-in and alleged bugging of Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate complex in Washington.

The Times contended the taped information was protected by the First Amendment's guarantee of a free press.

**'Waives Agreement'**

But Mr. Baldwin's attorney sent a telegram to the Times late yesterday saying that Mr. Baldwin "waives his confidentiality agreement" with Times reporter Jack Nelson and agreed to turn the tapes over to the court so that portions of the interview could be used by the defense in the bugging case.

A similar interception, disclosed to Judge Byrne in July, ultimately was determined by U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas to have been made during a "foreign intelligence" wiretap not authorized by a warrant.

Judge Byrne refused to tell the defense whether the new interception was in the same category. He also declined to reveal the dates both interceptions were made.

© Los Angeles Times

**Judge to Edit Tapes**

Chief U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica ordered that the tapes be locked in a court safe until he listens to them and edits out any information other than the Baldwin tapes.

**Subsonic Trip For SST Mockup**

SEATTLE, Dec. 21 (AP).—Boeing workers yesterday began dismantling a \$10-million mockup of the firm's proposed supersonic transport, which was unveiled with much fanfare several years ago.

The dust-covered model, representing a billion-dollar investment by the federal government, became an expensive exhibit when Congress refused last year to fund development of two SST prototypes.

Now, the mockup is being dismantled for shipment to a private aviation exhibit to be built near Orlando, Fla.

Mark O. Morrison, a wealthy Nebraskan, purchased the aluminum, steel and wood mockup in February for \$31,119 at a government auction. It is 228 feet long, almost the length of a football field.

**"Ce Parfum qui fait rêver..."**

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**Labor Chiefs Said to Offer Inflation Aid****If U.S. Puts Clamps On Rises in Prices**

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (NYT).—A group of labor leaders, led by AFL-CIO President George Meany, gave President Nixon a conditional offer of cooperation with an extended program of wage and price controls, a labor source close to the participants reported.

Mr. Meany and other labor members of the National Productivity Commission met at the White House with George E. Shultz, Secretary of the Treasury, who sought their views on how to make the economic stabilization program more effective.

Mr. Meany, acting as spokesman for the group, reportedly said that labor would not oppose an extension of the Economic Stabilization Act beyond its April 30 expiration date if the government would provide more "equity" in administering the wage and price controls.

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Mr. Meany has publicly reiterated his belief that the controls are inequitable because they restrain wages but, he says, not prices and profits.

Mr. Shultz reportedly did not discuss the possibility of restrictions on profits or on interest rates. He did, however, tell the labor leaders that rising food prices are a problem for the stabilization program and that the problem was being looked into.

Ron Ziegler, the White House press secretary, announced at a briefing that President Nixon had "dropped in" on the meeting with the labor leaders and told them he was determined to fight inflation.

The atmosphere at the meeting was described by the labor source as "warm."

However, Mr. Meany and other labor leaders apparently were specifically asked to resume their direct participation on the Pay Board.

Last March, Mr. Meany and three other labor leaders left the Pay Board, claiming that it was "stacked" against labor.

**Asia Spy Satellite**

CAPE KENNEDY, Dec. 21 (AP).—A satellite designed to survey southern Asia was fired yesterday toward a stationary orbit over the Pacific by an Atlas-Agena rocket, sources reported.

The Air Force placed a secrecy blanket on the firing and made no advance statement.

Mr. Shultz agreed that the special fund was arranged this summer because the company was told by banks they would no longer make loans to it. He said there never has been this type of loan arrangement in excess of \$10 million with any other large contractor.

This only happened on the contract.

Sen. Proxmire said he was informed that Mr. Shultz had agreed to this.

Sen. Proxmire charged yesterday that the government is willing to pay and the time involved in solving technical problems.

**Suicide at Paris Arch**

PARIS, Dec. 21 (UPI).—An unidentified man aged about 28 threw himself to his death from the top of the 150-foot-high Arc de Triomphe today, police said.

He was the 42nd person to commit suicide from the Paris landmark.

Sen. Proxmire charged yesterday

**Many Americans Are Found Bored With Jobs; Threat to Health Seen**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (UPI).—Americans are growing increasingly bored with their jobs and this is damaging their health and productivity, a government survey held today found.

"Dissatisfaction with the quality of their working lives now exists among white-collar workers and managers who experience a variation of the 'blue collar blues,' long known to manual workers, the study said.

The study, carried out by a government-appointed panel, found that "idle, repetitive, seemingly meaningless tasks offering little challenge or autonomy, are causing discontent among workers at all occupational levels."

A survey of all occupational levels found that what is most important to Americans is that the job should be interesting. The salary came well down the list.

To emphasize the extent of worker discontent, the study cited a survey that showed most Americans would choose a different career if they could start their life again.

The highest degree of job satisfaction was found among university professors (92 percent), mathematicians (91), physicians (89) and biologists (88). The least satisfied were unskilled car workers, of whom only 16 percent would choose the same work again.

The investigation said worker discontent caused a decline in physical and mental health and an increase in social and political alienation, aggression, delinquency, and drug and alcohol addiction. Uninteresting work can lead to heart disease,

the report said.

day that the Securities and Exchange Commission is not performing its job of protecting the public," because it fails to require more open reports by defense contractors on their dealings with the government.

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., revealed that the Navy is making loans to Grumman at 6.78 percent interest because its private bank will advance money to the company, which has admitted serious financial trouble over production of the F-14 fighter plane.

Sen. Proxmire said the Navy had set up a special \$36 million fund for Grumman but recently the company asked that the ceiling be boosted to \$46 million.

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**L'AIR DU TEMPS**

Parfum de NINA RICCI

## The Last Apollo Moon Flight

There will be plenty of time to debate the technical and economic aspects of the U.S. manned space program that has been planned to succeed the Apollo moon flight mission. That those prospective ventures—Skylab, a joint U.S.-Soviet docking mission, the space shuttle—appear to have been programmed and paced in a more thoughtful way than the Apollo project was at the outset seems indisputable to us. So too does the fact that enough areas of genuine controversy remain concerning the future of manned space flight—its cost and its purpose—to assure a lively debate. But for now it seems enough to concentrate on the mission just accomplished, the extraordinary and extraordinarily successful 10-year program to put man on the moon. In fact, a journey back to the beginnings of the moon mission, and a recollection of the nation's changing perspective on it along the way, are not without their usefulness as a guide to thinking about the space program's future.

One starts with the relative disorder in which the original commitment was made, the ad hoc quality of the decision President Kennedy reached, under a variety of unrelated pressures, to send a man to the moon by the end of the decade. A nation (and a government) far less sophisticated in these matters than we are now scarcely seemed to realize the nature of the investment it was committing itself to or the fantastic demands it was making on its technological establishment. On the second of these points, it should be noted that the NASA operation met those demands in a way that has been a marvel of technological and managerial skill, one that has made the Apollo mission a model for organizing such technological-managerial enterprises or even lesser enterprises requiring this particular combination of skills. And it should also be noted that the space agency and the mission directors accomplished their objectives in an atmosphere of openness that defied both expectation and precedent so far as government ventures of this general nature are concerned.

The magnitude of the investment the nation was making, on the other hand, though spelled out pretty clearly at the time by NASA, was not focused on by others until the project was well under way, so that the public discussion that should have preceded the commitment came in its midst. It is doubtful, to say the least, that the thing will work this way again, that so many people will be so complacent and so unquestioning concerning a major allocation of our resources to the exploration of space. It is not necessary to believe, as many people evidently do, that our space exploration has been a misguided and profligate venture, to agree that this loss of innocence concerning the price we pay for our space exploration

and the consequent determination to pace out those costs and to debate the investment beforehand represent a sound development.

The very word "exploration" has more of a 1970s than a 1960s accent: true, at the outset we spoke glowingly of the challenge but we were principally in a "race"—one that the cynical conventional wisdom of the time had it we would lose. One could do worse by way of gaining new perspective on our changing circumstances and attitudes over the past decade than to consider where we began and where we ended the Apollo mission. For we began with a racer's psychology, and we end with the prospect of the joint Apollo-Soyuz testing mission. Somewhere in all this we would insist somewhere mixed in with the great political trends and the particular political accidents that have contributed to the altered relations among the world's super powers, the technology of Apollo itself played a part. You do not have to be a sentimental or a hopeless romantic to acknowledge that manned space flights in general and the successful moon landings in particular have had at least a subliminal humbling and unifying impact upon people, that the first astronauts to land on the moon were seen to be heroes for mankind, that their bravery and their achievement were regarded as human triumphs and that the first photographs of earth taken from the moon conveyed a unique and invaluable sense of planetary vulnerability and oneness.

We could count these effects among the great, if intangible, benefits of the mission just completed, and we would be prepared to argue further that on the question of specific and tangible gain many critics of the program have been grossly unfair in dismissing the mission as a \$25-billion acrobatic folly. It seems true to us that NASA was too slow in acknowledging the claims of pure science on its moonflights and that something of value was needlessly lost as a result. But it seems equally true, self-evident in fact, that both in terms of pure research knowledge and practical benefit, the program has already yielded up an enormous amount. Because the hostility that exists to this and other manned space programs is a mixture of so many better and worse instincts, ranging from a wholly commendable desire to set national priorities straight to supercilious ignorance and a mindless assault on technology in general, it is not always easy to choose sides in national space debates. We believe it is important to separate out a valid concern with the allocation of the country's resources on these projects from the rest and that arriving at a reasonably paced timetable is essential. But we do not think the question is whether to proceed—merely how. Apollo's triumph must have persuaded many people of that.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Downdgrading the UN

The above title appeared over an editorial on this page last week, commenting on President Nixon's removal of George Bush as United States ambassador to the United Nations in order to make him chairman of the Republican National Committee. We repeat it with sorrow, as a headline comment on Mr. Nixon's nomination of John A. Scall to replace Mr. Bush.

Mr. Scall was known as a shrewd, aggressive foreign affairs reporter for the Associated Press and the American Broadcasting Company. As an unofficial liaison between State Department and Soviet Embassy in Washington, he played a useful role in the defusing of the Cuban missile crisis of 1962. But his only official diplomatic experience has come as a White House consultant to come to the aid of the Grand Old Party.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

**On East and West Germany**  
The treaty between East and West Germany opens a new phase in Europe. It does not remove the ancient German problem but it gives it a new and more hopeful form and sets it at the heart of a new pattern of relations between East and West Europe. It creates in Germany a sort of political laboratory in which the principles of co-existence will be tested to see whether they provide a framework for change or merely cement the status quo.

From The Times (London).

**European Fanfare**  
The European fanfare has sounded a bit squeaky this week. Ministers of the six European Economic Community countries and of the three newcomers were supposed to wrap up the final details of the enlargement in

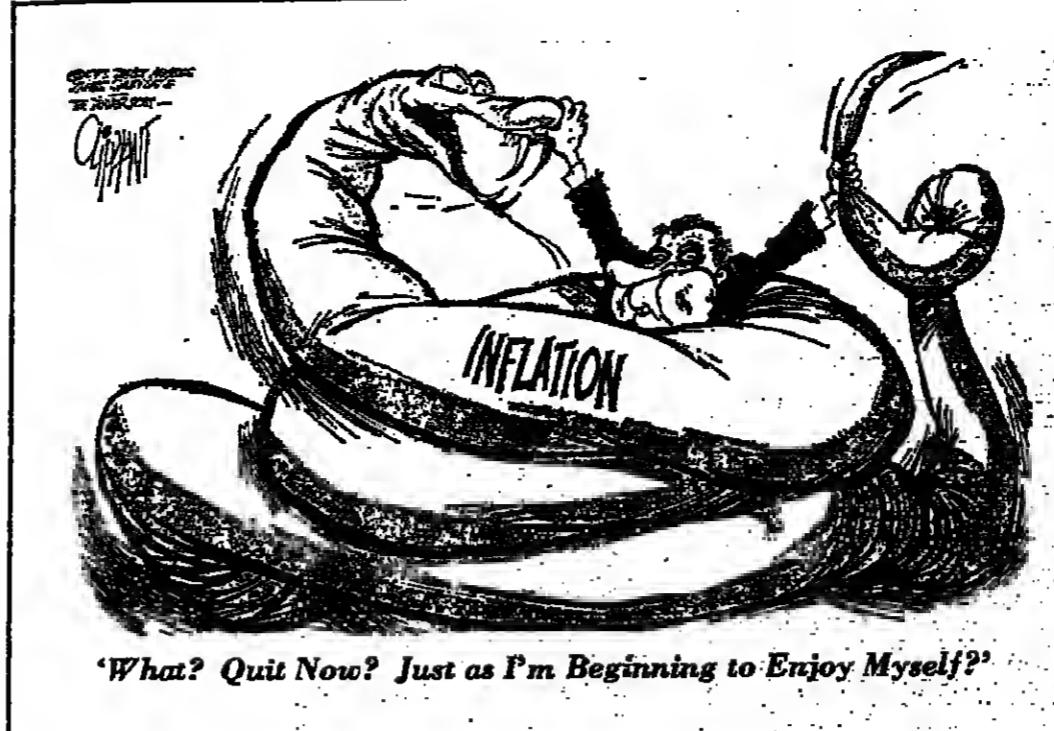
In the International Edition

## Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 22, 1922

**Fifty Years Ago**  
December 22, 1922

MUNICH.—In Germany today there is a certain aversion to parliamentary democracy, or parliamentary government, and the people seem to yearn for a strong central force. In Bavaria, the Fascist movement is led by a man named Hitler. The chief aim of this movement is to bring about better conditions in Germany, a revision of the Treaty of Versailles and to diminish the influence of the Socialists and the capitalists.



## Rationale of Hanoi's Decision

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—What was the dramatic decision in Hanoi which, according to Henry Kissinger, resulted overnight in a complete reversal of the Communist attitude at the Paris talks? "I really have no clue," he says. All he knows is that when he first got back to Paris the Communists were as cooperative as before, and that three days later they suddenly turned nasty. "We don't know," he says, "what decisions were made in Hanoi at that point."

Even if he does not know, his analysts should have told him by now. The original Hanoi decision to make a whole series of concessions to the United States was reached after a fight in which the hardliners in the North Vietnamese leadership were narrowly defeated by Communist "doves." It took the Hanoi Politburo three days to digest the reports from Paris, and to take a new vote on the new American demands, which went far beyond what had been previously agreed. In these circumstances, the Hanoi hardliners would have been able to argue that they had been right all along, and to swing the Politburo majority to their side.

The Hanoi vote would have been influenced, perhaps decisively, by the Communists' own analysis of what had gone wrong in Washington. Had they been tricked by Kissinger? Or, they would ask, had Kissinger been tricked by Mr. Nixon?

The question must loom even larger in their minds now that the bombing and mining has been resumed, and that they have to make their own decision whether to resume the offensive.

Hanoi's own demonologists will have taken note of the Washington rumors of trouble between Mr. Nixon and Kissinger, but they would hardly base policy decisions on rumors. They would look for evidence, and they would find it in Kissinger's angry retort to John Osborne of The New Republic. "Look," Kissinger told him, "you've had a theory that I thought had been really extraordinarily mischievous that there's been some sort of trouble between the President and me, and that I overstepped my instructions... that is totally, 100 percent wrong."

## Fact, But...

Osborne, who is properly regarded by Communist Washingtonologists as one of the best Nixon-watchers, was puzzled by this circumstance that would certainly have been regarded as significant by Hanoi's own demonologists. Mr. Nixon and Kissinger were recently lodged for three days in a few minutes' drive of each other, but talked only by telephone—and Mr. Nixon again confined himself to the telephone when he flew later to Washington

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Letters

### Amin Backed

I have been reading with misgivings the articles and coverage of Uganda's recent expulsion of Asians.

In the first place, the articles and general coverage all look biased, exaggerated, and even fabricated; and in the second place, they seem to consist of imputations, suspensions and denigrations directed not only to Idi Amin but to the whole of black Africa.

Mr. Amin saw that Uganda had no more room to accommodate British Asians, just as Hitler saw that certain races had no room in this world. Fortunately, Mr. Amin did not put one single British Asian into a gas chamber.

Any right-thinking African should consider Mr. Amin as a great leader, who does things not only in the interest of his people but in the interest of all black African people—in spite of the threats and blackmail.

A. A.  
Bucharest

I was shocked and disgusted when reading The Washington Post editorial, "Justified Mass Murder," (JET, Dec. 12), and I can hardly believe such stupidities after all the terrible war crimes committed during this century.

I am a German and not very proud of my country's past. However, if I were American I would be ashamed of Capt. Gordon's

Mr. Zorza is a syndicated columnist now based in Washington who appears regularly in The Washington Post.

with the announced purpose of talking with Kissinger, although they were both at the White House then. "It's a fact," Kissinger told Osborne, "but it doesn't mean what you think it means."

Some American political commentators regard this sort of analysis as unreliable, inappropriate in our open society, but this does not make it irrelevant, because we know that it's being practiced by Communist analysts, and that Communist leaders sometimes base their decisions on it. The Nixon administration's prediction for secrecy imposes a cost on the open society. Hanoi, too, must use the only information to which it has access.

So, Hanoi would analyze Kissinger's public statements to see what they add to his secret remarks at the Paris conference table. Kissinger himself has said that "we all recognize the fact that political leaders speak to many audiences at the same time," and suggested that their remarks should be analyzed with this in mind.

## 2-Way Street

Certainly there are some highly suggestive contrasts between the news conference in which Kissinger announced that "peace is at hand" and his latest press briefing. In the first instance, he was his usual confident self, taking obviously deserved credit for the Paris agreement. He barely mentioned the President to passing—three times in an hour's talking. In the second instance, he talked for about as long, and kept bringing the President into it—fourteen times in all, and not in passing, either. The President "decided," the President "ordered," the President "reiterated," "made clear," "always enunciating," "considered" (twice), the President's "proposal" (twice), "many speeches," his "stated conditions."

Western analysts have derived a great deal of information by subjecting Communist statements to this kind of content analysis. The Communists would certainly try to do the same, and might well conclude that among the audiences Kissinger was addressing the second time was the President himself. Had the President reprimanded Kissinger for overstepping his authority in the negotiations leading to the draft agreement, as had been widely rumored. Hanoi might ask, and Kissinger now makes it clear that he was only a messenger boy—certainly in contrast to the impression he had conveyed previously?

Saigon's latest outburst against

Kissinger would further convince Hanoi that he was down, if not out. When Saigon radio first began hurling insults at Kissinger, Thieu at least tried to say that this was nothing to do with him, but he has now unleashed the Saigon press backs again. Mr. Nixon's decision to make public the results of the Paris talks, Saigon announced with jubilation, had undoubtedly placed Kissinger "in an embarrassed position." Hanoi would figure that Thieu knew enough of the White House interplay on Vietnam to kick a man like Kissinger only when he was down. Thieu, in Hanoi's view, is "the tail that wags the dog."

Hanoi's analysts, trying to make sense of the demons, would get the message that Kissinger's relatively soft line had been eclipsed by the President's own policy of strength. They would read the Kissinger news conference as the political signal to go with the new bombing and mining raids.

The message was that if Hanoi refused to take his, Kissinger's, friendly advice, the big bullies would take over.

Hanoi might wonder whether this was the good guy, bad guy routine. Or was the good guy out? Did they want to be bombed back to the Stone Age? What about the dikes now?

Mr. Nixon has always sought to impress his unpredictability on his foreign adversaries. He wants them to believe that he is capable of anything. So he marched into Cambodia, unleashed Thieu into Laos, bombed Hanoi and mined Haiphong on the eve of the Moscow summit. He has established a pattern. His very unpredictability has become predictable.

If Hanoi, or the Kremlin, or Peking, cannot cope with it now, they will take careful note of the pattern. When they see it emerging again in the future, they will have their response ready—and it is they who will have the advantage of unpredictability. It is a poor outlook.

© 1972 by Victor Zorza.

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Even Charles de Gaulle discovered that in democratic countries statesmen have to be successful politicians to attain and hold positions of power. He also discovered that politics can be dirty. De Gaulle's successor as president, Georges Pompidou, is keenly aware of both these facts as all-important French parliamentary elections have been announced for early March.

Recent months have seen a series of scandals involving members of the majority coalition which is already beleaguered by rising prices. And nasty innuendos have been spread by the opposition. One of these, published in a current book by Georges Séguy, chief of the pro-Communist labor federation, quotes Pompidou (then prime minister) as telling Séguy just after the May 1968 student riots:

"For my part I can assure you of one thing. I prefer to be a simple civil servant in a Communist government than prime minister of a France dominated by the Americans."

Pompidou insists he never said this and points out that a Communist France couldn't be independent; therefore why should he conceivably prefer a France dominated by the Soviet Union to one dominated by the United States? He did not record his conversation with Séguy but considers he could have said—and now says—that for him the national interest is fundamental and be insists on the independence of France, whether socialist or capitalist.

For this kind of background of institution, the president's opponents now suggest his forthcoming January trip to visit Brezhnev is politically motivated to two votes away from the extreme left. Pompidou sniffs at the very idea, pointing out that indeed the most orthodox Gaullists complain his journey will make it difficult for them to attack the French Communists while he is visiting the Soviet boss.

VINCENT SIEVEAN, Leggiuno-per-Aralo, Italy.

Note: The older piece was recovered by Italian police.

Here Pompidou clearly agrees with an observation attributed to

## Bernard Levin

### From London:

'1973 is likely to answer a lot of questions 1972 asked... But the crystal ball grows clouded...'

LONDON.—I must confess that when, at this time last December, I wrote my annual round-up of the year in this space, I did not expect that twelve months later I would have to start in the same way, reviewing the melancholy fact that the news is still dominated by the killing and destruction in Northern Ireland. Yet I will risk a prophecy: when I come to write my retrospective look at 1972, I will be able to begin with something else.

A Commonwealth country where the people are almost anything but white dominated a good deal of the year; this is Uganda, where the crazed Amin decided to expel all those Ugandans of Asian origin, and did so. The British government, bound by the fact that these people held British passports, insisted that they must be allowed to come here, amid furious opposition from Enoch Powell and his supporters, horrified by the thought of a few more brown faces in Britain, and although the government, having made this brave and honorable decision, then weakened the force of it by allowing the opponents to make all the running, nonetheless, the Ugandan Asians did arrive, and the heavens did not fall.

### Be-Labored EEC

Throughout the year, the legislation enacting Britain's entry into the European Common Market wound its way slowly and tortuously onto the statute book, with the Labor party tying itself into inelegant knots with the effort to forget that the application for membership that was finally successful had been initiated by Mr. Wilson's government.

The longest criminal trial in Britain for nearly a century ended with four of the eight accused being sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for conspiracy to cause bomb explosions; the defendants were accused of being behind an organization called "the Angry Brigade," which had claimed responsibility for a number of bombings. In itself, the campaign meant very little (nobody was hurt), but it may have been the first sign of a movement like the Weathermen in America, and it was significant that even after the trial was over, the special bomb-squad set up by the police to investigate these crimes was not disbanded.

A year of promise rather than achievement, then, 1973 is likely to answer a lot of questions 1972 asked. Shall we have industrial peace? Harmony in labor-relations? A stable currency? Full employment? Even a general election? But the crystal ball grows clouded, and I cover it with its velvet cloth. Britain has survived worse years than 1972, and doubtless will again.

## Pompidou III—As a Politician

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The Socialist, François Mitterrand, that the trip will have no influence on the election. The president evidently intends to speak out on his return, emphasizing there is manifestly no link. His argument is that Russia exists, whether Communist or not, and that France's friendly relations with Russia exist, regardless of ideology.

There is nevertheless anxiety in the ruling coalition's camp about the drop in its relative standing in opinion polls. There show an increasing possibility that the Communists-Socialists bloc might gain an assembly majority.

The first perceptible decline in the government's position came when a referendum was held last April 23 asking endorsement of British admission to the Common Market. Only 36.7 percent of the electorate approved. There were 39.75 percent abstentions.

The combination of noes and abstentions showed a loss of about 2,000,000 Gaullist supporters. Some conservatives, remembering the general had opposed British entry, also opposed it in the referendum. But the Pompidou theory is that this faction was not very large.

The most important factor was that too many people stayed away because they assumed the matter had already been settled by the British Parliament's vote to join. To this group could be added those who wished to express discontent on unrelated or socialistic or more cap-

italistic.

Gaullism, as the president tends to see it, is simply a method of adapting to events as they occur and on the basis of these principles. It does not care if it has a precise code. But now that the general is dead, his successors must define new problems as they arise and must also decide upon the requisite means of solving them.

It is impossible merely to sit back and imagine what De Gaulle himself would have done under one or another circumstance as it develops now and in the future. That would drive one mad.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Chairman John Hay Whitney

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&lt;p

## Experts Say Drug Education Should Avoid Dramatizing

PARIS, Dec. 21 (UPI).—Education on drugs in schools should avoid dramatizing the problem, drug experts decided yesterday at the end of a conference here.

The experts—teachers, doctors,

government drug officials and drug-treatment personnel—have met for 10 days to study the educational side of the worldwide drug situation under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Dr. Dirk van Peype, director of the Amsterdam Drugs Information Center, told a news conference the experts agreed that education both inside and outside schools is necessary.

"Education in schools we felt, should de-emphasize the problem," Dr. van Peype said. "This is a reflection of the trend in drug policy. We should take away the emphasis on the drug issue. We feel emphasis is harmful. By always talking about drugs, we can make people into drug users."

*Part of Curriculum'*

"We feel drug education should be part of the curriculum in various subjects taught in schools, even political science."

The experts agreed that adults, particularly doctors and lawyers, should be educated about drugs. "They are not well enough informed," Dr. van Peype said. "Some doctors have never seen a drug user in their training or practice."

One problem in treating the drug situation is the vocabulary, because a drug which may be called "harmful" medically may not be "harmful" to society under some circumstances, the Dutch drug expert said.

### Solitary Drunk

An example, he added, would be that a person who wants to intoxicate himself on alcohol locked in his study is a medical harm to himself but not harmful to society."

The experts could not agree whether persons who use tranquilizers, sleeping pills, pep pills, alcohol and tobacco should be put in the same group with persons who use marijuana or heroin.

They did agree that in treating drug users, doctors and educators should study "why" the person takes drugs, not "how" and investigate the psychiatric reasons, UNESCO officials said.

### William C. Greet, U.S. Linguistics Expert, Is Dead

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (NYT).—William Cabell Greet, 71, an authority on American dialects and pronunciation and a former head of the English Department at Barnard College, died yesterday night in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Dr. Greet's fascination with

phonology dated to his boyhood in his native El Paso, Texas, and spanned his 47-year career as college lecturer and professor and his avocation as linguistics adviser.

All but five of his years as a campus teacher were spent at Barnard. For nearly a decade after arriving at Barnard in 1936 from the University of California, Dr. Greet made hundreds of recordings of his students and of modern poets.

The idea of the project was

to uncover the true, unadulterated tongue of the United States from the various regional dialects that Dr. Greet studied.

In 1928, he assembled about 100 of his fellow Columbia faculty members to determine which recorded reading was the true American tongue. They decided that it belonged to a man born and bred in St. Louis.

Dr. Greet often said that the many dialectal peculiarities he studied had their roots in the accents of the Old World. For instance, the "r's" and "o's" of New Yorkers, he said, were not

a Manhattan vernacular in speech but were traceable to early Irish poets. And he found that the Kentucky mountaineer who pronounced "below" as "halter" was really using the King's English of the 1700s.



LITTLE TOWN—Israeli soldiers strolling through Bethlehem's Manger Square as town prepares to welcome Christmas visitors. In background is Church of Nativity.

## New Losses Of Drugs Laid To N.Y. Police

By David Burnham

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (NYT).—A police investigation has shown that 88 pounds of heroin and 131 pounds of cocaine have been stolen from the Police Department in addition to the 81 pounds of heroin that Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy disclosed last week had been stolen.

The newly discovered thefts were disclosed by a high source in city government yesterday as Mr. Murphy held a news conference to announce there was now evidence "that the problem is well beyond the scope of my original announcement."

In that original announcement a week ago today, Mr. Murphy disclosed that 57 pounds of heroin—originally seized in the 1962 investigation that inspired the book and film "The French Connection"—had been stolen from the department. The next day the department issued a brief statement that an additional 34 pounds of heroin from the same case—in which 97 pounds are believed to have been seized—also had been stolen. The missing 81 pounds had a street value estimated at \$15 million to \$18 million.

At his news conference yesterday Mr. Murphy did not disclose the number of pounds involved in the newly discovered theft or thefts.

### Inventory Ordered

But he did announce the setting up of a special 200-man team of patrolmen and detectives to make an inventory—working night and day—of all contraband narcotics in the possession of the police.

"This is, without doubt, the worst instance of police corruption I have uncovered," Mr. Murphy said. "I will not stand for it. I am determined not to rest until the last vestiges of this problem have been rooted out."

The high city-government source said the initial evidence gathered by police investigators suggested that the newly discovered thefts of 88 pounds of heroin and 131 pounds of cocaine—probably occurred in 1972, more recently than the theft of the heroin involved in Mr. Murphy's original statement.

The source said that the evidence suggested that when narcotics were stolen, dummy material was left behind to simulate real drugs.

Annual reports of the department show that in the years 1962 through 1971, New York City policemen seized more than 1,231 pounds of heroin and 396 pounds of cocaine. During the first nine months of 1972, the department said, policemen seized 113 pounds of heroin and 53 pounds of cocaine.

The thefts of the "French Connection" case heroin apparently took place before Mr. Murphy's appointment in the fall of 1970. The material was seized out with the signature—apparently forged—of detective Joseph Nunziati, who died—allegedly a suicide—earlier this year after being questioned by federal authorities in another corruption investigation. His widow contends that he was killed in the line of duty.

### A Fisherman's Luck

BEAUFORT, S.C., Dec. 21 (UPI).—Customs and U.S. Treasury agents arrested men on a small island in Port Royal Sound last night and confiscated \$1.7 million worth of hashish and liquid opium.

A fisherman found the 875 pounds of hashish and opium packed in 11 seabags, hidden on Gasparilla Island, Federal officials arrested the four when they landed on the remote island and began loading the seabags into a speedboat, agents said.

John Lloyd Wright LA JOLLA, Calif., Dec. 21 (AP).—Architect John Lloyd Wright, son of famed architect Frank Lloyd Wright, died yesterday at Scripps Memorial Hospital after a prolonged illness.

Mr. Wright, a student of his father, was a licensed architect in Texas, Indiana and Nevada and is credited with inventing Lincoln logs and Wright blocks for children.

### Indian Envoy Desai Expelled by Uganda

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21 (AP).—The Indian government announced in Parliament today that the first secretary of the Indian High Commission in Kampala had been expelled from Uganda for alleged "improper activities."

Deputy Foreign Minister Surendra Pal Singh said in a statement that the diplomat, N. N. Desai, left Kampala yesterday. Mr. Singh said Mr. Desai was accused at the Ugandan Defense Ministry on Tuesday morning of acting "in an improper manner" by inspiring directly to a transport company about the former ownership of cars which had belonged to Asians who have since been expelled.

### MEMORIAL SERVICE

A MEMORIAL SERVICE for Stanley LOVINS, who died on the American, 13th floor of George-V, at 12:30 p.m. on Friday, Dec. 22nd.

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## BUDAPEST

## Under the Sign of Kodály

By David Stevens

BUDAPEST (UPI)—The Hungarian capital's busy musical autumn, which reached its climax last week, has taken place this year under the sign of Zoltán Kodály—who would have been 90 last Saturday—in the joyous but homely atmosphere of a folk festival rather than that of an international extravaganza.

The multitude of events last week alone included a new production of Kodály's folk opera "The Spinning Room" at the State Opera, performances of "Háry János" at the Puppet Theater, an international musicological conference exploring every possible aspect of Kodály's work, a singing competition in which his songs were a compulsory part, a memorial exhibition in the Historical Museum of Budai Castle, a special concert of his greatest and smallest works, and the unveiling of a bas-relief plaque on the wall of his former home—an immense gray stone apartment building on a pleasant intersection now known as Kodály Circle.

Appropriately, both the plaque and the large photograph that was the key item at the small but beautifully chosen exhibition showed the composer, who died in 1967, pen in hand, copying down what he is listening to from the horn of a vintage cylinder recording machine. Sitting in front of the photograph were the machine and the desk in the photo—the desk was a decoratively carved spool of rustic Hungarian furniture.

No need to ask what he was listening to and copying. It was surely an example of the genuine Hungarian folk music that he, often working with Béla Bartók, collected and saved from oblivion early in the century, and abhorred into their own music.

Bartók is by far the greater composer and more important to the world at large—the cosmopolitan and elitist who thoroughly absorbed his musical sources into his own personal language. But Kodály, known to the world at large only by a handful of his compositions, is surely the more important for Hungary. He did not really absorb and transcend the material he shared with Bartók, but identified himself with it and gave it back to his countrymen in ways that they immediately recognize and respond to.

He also used it as the basis of a music education system that bears his name and is the basis of music teaching in all the nation's schools—and which in modified forms is gaining increasing use elsewhere, including the United States, Britain and Japan.

The academician Béni Szabolcs, in his dissertation on Kodály as melologist, put his finger on a salient point when he said that Kodály's melodicness "is linked to the spoken word even more than that of Bartók"; in Bartók's melodicness, one hears the beat of every East European language, while in that of Kodály only the Hungarian language pulses.

All of this is, perhaps, why the most telling and most touching event for a visitor to Budapest last week was a visit to a class in one of the so-called Kodály schools—one of the 40 odd in the city and 130 in all Hungary where certain pupils are taught music daily by the method developed by the composer.

Telling because it worked so impressively in a class of 7-to-8-year-olds (third grade), in which the children sang in unison, alone and in canon, material printed in solmization (do, ré, mi, etc.) or on a musical staff, then reversed the process by writing down what they heard, memorized phrases at quick sight, improvised in numerous ways, quickly adapted to rhythmic changes, and danced and acted out the story line of folk songs.

Touching because, under the gentle encouragement of their gifted teacher, they so totally enjoyed what they were doing. The basis of the system is

singing (the piano is banished) and relative solmization. The material in Hungary is Hungarian and foreign folk songs. The method is exportable because it allows for the use of native material wherever it is used. This particular class gets more music than most pupils—although all pupils get at least two classes a week—but less than really gifted youngsters who can gain admission to special music schools.

What is not exportable is a large body of Kodály's music, among which must be included "The Spinning Room," which Bartók described as not being an opera, but praised as a "veritable apotheosis of Hungarian peasant music for all time, just as Stravinsky's 'Sacre' and 'Nocte' were in the glorification of Russian folk music."

The story of the separation and reuniting of lovers is the mere framework for a succession of folk songs, pantomimes and dances. It made its way as far as La Scala in 1933, but it is really for home consumption, and many foreign visitors found it



The late  
Zoltán  
Kodály  
listening  
to folk music.

boring and naive. Still, the former State Opera production, literal and realistic, had a good reception in Vienna a couple of years ago. The new production, designed by Gábor Pörray with colorful costumes by Tivadar Márk, and staged by András Békés, was resolutely stylized—not unattractively, but still somewhat in contradiction to the mood of the work. The music is appealing, although 80 minutes of it seem overextended.

János Ferencsik, at 65 the elder statesman of Hungarian conductors, was the committed and convincing conductor of the first performance on Sunday, as he was the previous night with the Hungarian Radio-Television Orchestra in the "Psalmus Hungaricus," in which the composer unites the folk element and 16th-century atmosphere in a work of immediate communication, the "Háry János" suite, and a capella choral works for women's and children's voices.

The liberally fantasized marionette version of the more-or-less complete "Háry János" (since Hungarian names are given family name first, this should really be János Háry in the West), was pure delight. This tale of a Hungarian soldier's imaginary exploits in the Napoleonic wars is surely the work that justifies Bartók's praise of his colleague's exaltation of native folklore and music.

**Entertainment in New York**

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (UPI)—This is how The New York Times critic rates the new movies:

"The Heartbreak Kid," is "a first-class American comedy," Vincent Canby says, "manages the marvelous and very peculiar trick of blending the mechanics and the cruelty of Neil Simon's comedy with the sense and sensibility of F. Scott Fitzgerald." Elaine May's film begins with the marriage of Lenny (Charles Grodin), a "wide-eyed, completely self-absorbed young man who sells sporting goods," and Lilah (Jeanne Berlin). Miss May's

daughter, "who makes the mistake of saving herself for Lenny until their wedding." Thus it is "a rather familiar New York Jewish comedy," Canby says—until Lenny falls in love with a beautiful, blonde WASP on his honeymoon. Efforts to unload Lilah and to pursue Kelly to Minnesota suggest Fitzgerald's "Winter Dreams," updated to 1972. Canby says, "but now the poor boy from the wrong side of the tracks is a New York Jew, and the unattainable Judy Jones is, ironically and perhaps tragically, all too attainable." Neil Simon adapted the film from a story by Bruce Jay Friedman.

By Hebe Dorsey  
PARIS, Dec. 21 (UPI)—Politics and the forthcoming legislative elections are putting a damper on French social life. Perhaps that is why the gala organized by UNICEF last night at the Paris Opéra, with Mrs. Georges Pompidou as chairman, turned out to be almost as muted and staid as a state function.

It was clear that the organizers—the world headquarters of UNICEF is in suburban Neuilly—were taking no risks. Everything and everybody had been carefully screened. No chance for a repeat of the unfortunate "Godfather" affair in October—when, at the last minute, Mrs. Pompidou had to bow out from the benefit premiere after the Thailans protested.

The show itself, was a ballet program with dancers from the Paris Opéra, the Royal Ballet of London, the Danish Royal Ballet, New York's City Center Joffrey Ballet, as well as Carla Fracci, Paolo Bertolucci, and a troupe from Yugoslavia. It was televised and will be rebroadcast on Eurovision to 23 countries in Europe on New Year's Day. That is doubtless why Rudolf Nureyev, now in Paris, was not invited to participate—his presence on the program might have given UNICEF's thank-you note to its donors all over the Continent—and that includes the Soviet Union and Eastern bloc countries—a nasty aftertaste.

Gray Hair, Pearls

Milling around the Paris Opéra were plenty of distinguished dowagers in gray hair and pearls. Some, in Opera red velvet, vanished into the decor. There were no freeloaders: Everybody paid from 50 to 300 francs (\$10 to \$60) to attend. Not a single flamboyant jet-setter, few actors except for Omar Sharif, Jean-Claude Brialy and the American dancer Ann Miller, who introduced the snow.

The Rothschilds, who usually turn out for such events in force, were conspicuously absent. Baron Elie and his wife sent a donation and said they were too sick to come. Baron Alain gave his tickets away. Baron Guy was all

clutched up in orange chiffon.

The Prince of Baroda wore a Nehru jacket studded with glitter and looked like a Christmas tree. But it's the time for it, isn't it?

After that, Baron Guy barred the press from his surrealist party last week at Ferrières, his château outside Paris. But some reports

## A UNICEF Thank-You

## Gala for the Few; TV for All



Mrs. Pompidou and Jacques Rueff at gala.

found their way into print—mostly because of talky guests. It seems that the Rothschild wish for no coverage may have had something to do with high-placed displeasure over the \$200,000 bash. Just as well, too. Enough is enough and one cannot expect the man in the street to understand why Baron Guy's wife would choose to wear her jewels as giant tears.

Conservative

Last night, Mrs. Pompidou was treading lightly, dressed in an utterly conservative, wavy-washy maroon wool jacket with matching fox collar. Flanked by French Academician Jacques Rueff and Health Minister Joseph Fontanet, she applauded quietly behind a barrage of white carnations. In the box to her right, Mrs. Pierre Messmer, wife of the French prime minister, was more exuberant. Dressed in a wild black and white print, she applauded her white gloves on.

With all the right names there—carefully picked by the organizing committee—the only touch of color was in the clothes. Actress Marie Bell was in hot pink with ultra-long fingernails to match. Princesse Edouard Lohrka was startling peacock blue and Barron Frédéric de Caillot was all fluffed up in orange chiffon.

The Rothschilds are being very private these days, especially after the recent vampire party, given by playboy Gunther Sachs at the Club Privé. Baron Guy turned up dressed as a vampire. The press had a field day with that.

After that, Baron Guy barred the press from his surrealist party last week at Ferrières, his château outside Paris. But some reports

library. Mrs. Pompidou, whose taste for everything modern is well known, asked to be introduced to the two Americans: Starr and Daniel and Dennis Wayne of the Joffrey Ballet. Both of them unrefined. Both of them in huge jeans.

Afterward, the Comtesse Michel d'Ornano, whose husband is mayor of Deauville and a member of the UDR, the Gaullist political party, threw a big party in her home for the dancers. But, again, no press.

## Casino Takings In France Top \$60 Million in '72

PARIS, Dec. 21 (Reuters)—For the first time gambling casino takings in France this year topped 300 million francs (about \$60 million).

The three casinos at Cannes, including the big municipal Casino, took in more than \$6 million francs (about \$1.1 million), at their gaming tables, according to official figures published today.

But this was believed to fall well short of casino receipts in Monte Carlo.

France's single most lucrative casino is at Divonne, an Alpine spa, which took \$5.7 million francs (about \$7 million) while the Cannes municipal casino came a close second.

The government takes 50 percent of casino receipts in taxes,

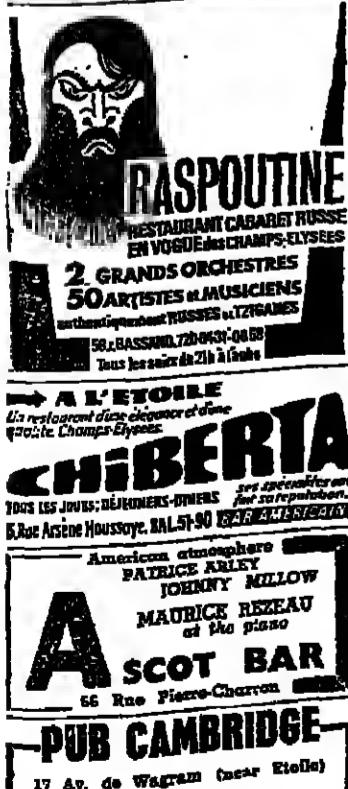
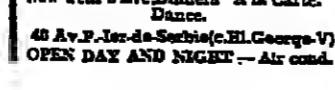
It's breakers  
rolling over long  
white beaches...



It's Tia Maria,  
the coffee liqueur.

## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS



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## Theater: An Exuberant 'Fracasse' in the Paris Suburbs

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
PARIS, Dec. 21 (UPI)—La Compagnie du Cothurne's zestful production, "Fracasse," first seen at Lyons last summer, is now touring France. It will be at the Théâtre de la Commune in Aubervilliers, a Paris suburb, through Jan. 7.

"Fracasse" is Serge Ganz's bustling dramatization of Théophile Gautier's flavorsome, pleasurable novel, "Le Capitaine Fracasse," a gorgous purple mash of romantic sentiments. Its appeal is irresistible to all of us who refuse to grow up.

Gautier probably had Cervantes at his elbow when he wrote this gaudy tale, for Fracasse, his impoverished young nobleman of Louis XIII's reign, is a sort of Don Quixote Jr. He deserts his crumbling castle to join a troupe of strolling players and learns of passion and poetry as he travels in the mummers' caravan over the rough roads of France. His courage and his sword are often tested on his adventuresome quest. Above all, a loyal subject, he would serve his king who, he discovers to his disillusionment, is a doddering nonentity, wrapped in the robes of state but a toy of court politics and intrigues. But this gallant knight finds consolation in his



Jean-Claude Drouot as Capitaine Fracasse, left.

de Rochefort. Rochefort was a matineé idol of an earlier era and what is now the theater was once the ballroom in his townhouse. He was a favorite of the French stage for many years and was invited to Hollywood in the 1920s. There his name was shortened to Charles de Roche. He was the Pharaoh in Cecil B. De Mille's "Ten Commandments" and played Gloria Swanson and Pola Negri movies. The Rue du Rocher theater has now been named after another popular actor, also dead: Daniel Sorano.

The program there now is a double bill of playlets by the English playwright James Saunders. Both are light satires of Establishment comportment in England. In the first, "Un Léger Accident," a fast-talking hostess, seeking to cover up a murder she had committed, causes her guest to fire another fatal shot. It is amusingly played by Josette Harmania, Geneviève Brunet and the suave Robert Murzau, ever an asset to whatever role he undertakes. The second item, "In Memoriam," has two haughty widows boasting about their late husbands over tea. Katharina Renn and Odile Mallet as the bickering leftovers touch up the subtle dialogue with a sharp sauciness with their interpretations. An entertaining evening.

Charles Aznavour, having sung all his new songs at the Olympia for two weeks, is now extending his engagement there with a concert of his old favorites. The stragometer has swelled the ranks of his fans—he is more popular than ever. The present show is first-rate.

The Comédie-Française, dislodged from Salle Richelieu by a scene-shifters' strike, is playing "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" under canvas top in the Tuilleries garden with Jacques Charron as Mr. Jourdan.

## Christie's Sales 'Best in History'

LONDON, Dec. 21 (UPI)—The London auctioneers Christie's sold £10,898,475 (roughly \$25.6 million) in art during the 1972 fall auction period, which ended today.

Calling it "the most successful season in the firm's history," a spokesman pointed out that the figure does not include lots which failed to reach their reserve prices.

A spokesman said that last year's total for the same period had been £9,230,000.

The figures cover 90 sales in London and 11 in other countries. Last year there were also 90 sales in London, but only five elsewhere.

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## Britain Tightens Credit, Mops Up £440 Million

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP).—The British government tightened its credit squeeze still further today, ordering banks and finance houses to turn over to the Bank of England another 2 percent of all money deposited with them.

Financial institutions were ordered to hand over 1 percent of deposits Nov. 8 to reinforce a 20-day freeze of prices and incomes in the government's battle to halt rampant inflation.

The move is designed to take £440 million out of circulation in addition to the £20 million removed last month.

The credit squeeze is designed to slow the increase in the amount of money in the hands of the spending public. The money supply during the past three months has been rising at a rate of 20 percent.

A statement from the Bank of England said the new 2 percent impost will be levied on deposits held by banks in Britain, except those in Northern Ireland, and deposit-taking finance houses on Dec. 13. The money must be handed over at the rate of 1 percent on Jan. 3 and the remainder on Jan. 17.

The bank said in a statement that the further tightening of credit was decided after "a fresh assessment of future prospects" of the rising money supply and "in particular the development of the government's borrowing requirement," which will further increase the money supply.

The government forecast Tuesday: a big increase in spending over the next five years, especially for education and the social welfare services.

At the same time, London department stores reported an unprecedented buying boom with sales up in most cases by as much as 25 percent.

## U.K. to Revise Steel Industry

LONDON, Dec. 21 (UPI).—The government announced today a £1 billion investment shot-in-the-arm for Britain's ailing state-run steel industry during the next 10 years. It said the program is designed to modernize it and expand it and to enable it to compete internationally.

Peter Walker, Secretary for Trade and Industry, told Parliament, however, that the program will mean cutting back manpower in the steel industry by another 30,000 jobs to a total of about 180,000 by 1980.

"The object of the strategy," he said, "is to create an efficient, profitable, modern industry, able to compete with the rest of the world and able to assure future employment."

Mr. Walker said the cutback of jobs is in addition to the 27,000 steel workers already axed since the industry was nationalized in 1967 and the 20,000 others already scheduled to be fired.

"But it is only by modernization that we can secure the 180,000 jobs then remaining in the British Steel Corp.," he said.

BSI operates 90 percent of Britain's steel industry, with the remaining 10 percent under private management.

Streamlining the industry will concentrate production at several large modern plants in England, Scotland and South Wales, close to deep-water facilities which can handle big ore carriers and are strategically placed for main export markets.

Nationalized steel will be producing 33 million tons a year by 1980 with a further 3 million tons being turned out by the private sector. Overall production will rise to 38 million tons in the 1980s, Mr. Walker forecast.

## Free Trade Area For Europe Gets Final Approval

BRUSSELS, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—Diplomats from 14 countries attended a simple ceremony here today to set the final seal of approval on the creation of a huge free trade area covering most of Western Europe.

The occasion was the exchange of documents approving agreements signed earlier this year between the nine nations of the enlarged Common Market and six Free members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), which decided not to join the EEC.

The agreements come into force on Jan. 1, when the Common Market grows to nine members with the arrival of Britain, Ireland and Denmark.

Attending today's hour-long ceremony at the headquarters of the EEC Council of Ministers were the permanent representatives and ambassadors of the EEC nine as well as envoys from Switzerland, Austria, Portugal, Sweden and Liechtenstein.

Iceland, which signed an agreement with the EEC, has not yet ratified because of its fishing dispute with Britain and West Germany. Finland was also due to sign an agreement with the enlarged community but a last-minute change of government prevented this. The accord has still to be signed.

economist observed, the public decided that with prices increasing very sharply, it was better to get rid of money that was rapidly declining in value than to save it.

On the unemployment front, the number of jobless dropped 25,479 in December to 781,818, the Department of Employment said today.

The reduction was the third since October and the biggest for any December in 30 years, the department said.

The latest jobless figure represents 3.4 percent of the working population.

Robert Colchester Clark, minister of state at the department, described the drop as "encouraging" and said it was in response to "the continuing success of the government's expansionary measures."

## Sweden Puts Controls on Food Prices

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 21 (AP-DJ).—Sweden's Socialist government today ordered a price freeze on fresh milk, cream, cheese and meat products.

The decree freezes the prices at this morning's levels.

The freeze is expected to remain in effect throughout next year, an election year.

Exceptions to the freeze are poultry, mutton, butter, margarine and potatoes.

About one-third of foodstuffs will be hit by the freeze. Canned and frozen food, fish and vegetables are also exempt.

The government had maintained a general price freeze last year. But since it was ended, prices have started to rise sharply. Parliament must formally vote on the price freeze, but it is virtually assured of passage.

The Social Democratic government party and the Communists, who have long advocated such a move, hold a narrow majority. Some non-Socialist parties also support it.

In order to compensate farmers who would have received increased revenue from previously agreed upon price increases, the government is expected to raise taxes on gasoline, cigarettes, liquor and wine.

Although the exact size of the tax increases has not been announced, it is understood that additional revenue of about 250 million kronor (about \$50 million) is expected from the gas tax.

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**But Bankers See Small Change Possible**

**Japan Says Revaluation Pressure Easing**

By Richard Halloran  
Tokyo, Dec. 21 (Reuter).—Gross liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches gained \$90 million in the week ended Dec. 13 to \$1.701 billion, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday. These Eurodollar borrowings showed a \$315 million increase from the week ended Dec. 13, 1971.

Mr. Inamura, Japan's senior career official concerned with international monetary matters, was asked whether there would be a revaluation in the first quarter of 1973. He vigorously shook his head in the negative. "During the second quarter," he was asked. Again a vigorous shake of the head.

Pressed for his views on later in 1973, he smiled and said: "No quarter at all." He conceded that "the psychology for revaluation still remains in the market but there has been a big change in that market psychology."

Mr. Inamura's assertions, while from a government official responsible for heading off a yen revaluation, appeared to reflect other soundings taken among government officials, foreign diplomats, Japanese businessmen and foreign businessmen here recently.

A month ago, the majority said that another revaluation was "inevitable," even though Japan had revalued the yen upward by 16.88 percent last December.

Today, the consensus appears to be that there will be no revaluation in the short time before the end of the year, probably not during the first quarter, and possibly a small revaluation during the second quarter.

But some bankers said a small revaluation of less than 10 percent was possible during the first quarter, especially if the floating pound sterling is stabilized and officially devalued.

The pressures for a second revaluation have arisen from Japan's continually rising trade surplus and foreign exchange reserves that continue to pile up. Japan ran a \$710 million trade surplus in November, up from \$687 million in October. Total foreign exchange reserves stood at \$18.4 billion at the end of November.

But Mr. Inamura noted, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has projected a decrease in Japan's current-account surplus from an estimated \$6.3 billion in 1972 to \$5.2 billion in 1973 as measures to increase imports and curb exports take hold.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Xerox Sees Jump in Sales, Earnings

Xerox expects 1973 revenues in the range of \$2.4 billion, a 22 percent gain over the previous year, with profit increasing 15 percent to about \$250 million. Chairman C. Peter McCollough, in a year-end statement, observes that demand for information and knowledge is growing at such a rate that it will soon be the world's biggest business. Xerox intends to play a "major role" in supplying the tools to support such growth, he adds. Profits and revenue growth in 1973 will continue despite "considerable" cost pressures generated by marketing and other expenditures from new product introductions, he forecasts.

### BMW Sees Considerably Higher Net

Eberische Motoren Werke (BMW) profits this year will be considerably ahead of last year, with sales rising 17 percent. Eberhard von Kuenheim, chairman, estimates after-tax profit at about 2 percent of expected total sales of about 2.25 billion deutsche marks. Profit last year was 1.7 percent of the 1.91-billion-DM sales. His figures imply that BMW's net income would rise to at least 44 million DM from 32.2 million DAI in 1971. He says that BMW is seeking an even higher yield on sales and indicates that it is running for profit that represents 4 percent of sales.

### Toyota Capital Spending to Rise 14%

Toyota Motor has budgeted 1973 capital spending at 80 billion yen (about \$230 million), up 14 percent from outlays this year. Investment overseas in 1973 will total 15 billion yen, of which 6 billion yen will be used to start building an engine plant in Australia. Toyota says it is also contemplating capital investments in the Philippines. Brazil and various Asian nations to comply with these countries' desires for more local component production.

### Swiss Charge 8 for Fraud

BASEL, Dec. 21 (AP-DJ).—Paul Erdman, former senior U.S. executive of United California Bank in Basel, and seven other employees have been formally charged with fraud, forgery and related counts in connection with the bank's \$33.4 million loss uncovered two years ago, the Basel town prosecutor announced today.

Officials said the eight men were likely to face trial next summer.

### Toshiba Raises Profit Estimate

Tokyo Shiba Electric (Toshiba) has raised its net profit estimate for the six months ending March 31 to 6.5 billion yen (about \$21 million) from its initial forecast of 5.2 billion yen. Toshiba's net profit for the year-earlier period was 4.1 billion yen. Officials attribute the revision to unexpectedly good sales of color television sets and electric motors. Toshiba's sales for the March term are also expected to slightly exceed its initial forecast of 320 billion yen. A year earlier, sales were 260.67 billion yen.

### NCR to Report Loss

National Cash Register will cut its 1972 earnings by \$60 million—the second big write-off in two years—and report a loss for the year. The company, concentrating on introducing new point-of-sale electronic cash registers, also disclosed changes in accounting for inventories and depreciation that will bring it into line with other office equipment manufacturers and also tend to increase earnings in years ahead. NCR did not disclose its estimate of its 1972 loss, but Wall Street analysts put it closer to \$50 million. The company earned \$1.25 million last year. \$300.3 million in 1970 and \$46.2 million in 1969.

### Kawasaki Rolls to Develop Engine

Kawasaki Heavy Industries of Japan has reached agreement with Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. to jointly develop an industrial and marine gas turbine engine. Kawasaki officials say the agreement calls for the initial development of a marine gas turbine, by modifying the Rolls-Royce RB211 fanjet aircraft engine used to power Lockheed Aircraft Corp.'s L1011 TriStar jetliner. Rolls-Royce will develop a gas generator while Kawasaki will be responsible for the output turbine and for assembling and testing the complete unit. The development is expected to take three years.

### Swiss Charge 8 for Fraud

According to the prosecution, the losses were incurred by large-scale speculation on the silver and other commodity markets in the late 1960s, as well as in foreign exchange operations. The losses were covered up by falsifying the bank's books, the prosecution says.

The Basel bank, closed in 1970, was a subsidiary of United California Bank, Los Angeles, Mr. Erdman was released last year on \$100,000 bail.

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## Dow Hovers Around 1,000; Volume Rises

### Vietnam News Still Weighs on Investors

By Vaartang G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (NYT).—The stalemate peace in Vietnam continued to cast its shadow over Wall Street today, as the Dow Jones Industrial average slipped 4.2 to close at an even 1,000.

For three days in a row, the Dow has tumbled slightly more than 4 points while declines outpaced advances on the New York Stock Exchange by a 9-to-5 ratio.

Together with Monday's big loss of 13.99, the sell-off this week has amounted to 27.31 points.

Tax Selling

Today also marked the final session for investors to take 1972 profits on a regular basis. Starting tomorrow, profits taken under this five-day delivery method will go into 1973 tax returns. Losses for 1972 tax purposes, however, can be taken right up to the closing bell of this year's final trading session one week from tomorrow.

On the debit side, the foreign influx has put strains on the labor market for clerical help. Telex and telephone facilities are overtaxed. And some bankers worry about the ability of the control commission to adequately regulate all the activity. Mr. Dondeling says his staff of 15 can cope, and will grow.

Luxembourg's growth in recent years does not exactly have the City of London trembling with fear, to be sure. The 500 billion francs in assets that the entire Luxembourg banking system is expected to reach at year-end will be a 43 percent gain from last year, but it is little more than half the assets of the biggest U. K. bank, Barclays.

London banks have remained aloof from Luxembourg as Americans, West Germans, French and others opened offices here. But now banking officials say the big four London clearing banks are very seriously reconsidering.

National Westminster is reported on the verge of establishing offices here. British clearing banks also have benefited from higher earnings, as well as the appeal of their consumer products. Sony, adjusted for a split, sold 4.2 million shares on Oct. 17.

The department said increases in new orders for durable goods were mainly due to gains of \$225 million in the machinery industries and \$215 million in primary metals.

"Under terms of the overall agreement, compensation is left to each individual state to determine in negotiations with the company involved," an Abu Dhabi official said. "However, the principles for such negotiations have been set."

Another report, the department announced, first corporate profits before tax rose \$1.1 billion in the third quarter to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$6.7 billion. This follows a \$2.4 billion increase in the second quarter.

After-tax earnings rose \$2.4 billion in the third quarter to \$30.2 million, up \$200 million from pre-estimated.

Dividend payments rose slightly to \$6.5 billion and retained earnings were up \$2 billion to \$27.3 billion.

Corporate profits tax liability was estimated at \$1.6 billion at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate, up \$1.7 billion from the second quarter.

Corporate profits tax liability

## Oil Firms, Gulf States Sign Participation Pact

ABU DHABI, Dec. 21 (AP-DJ).—Oil participation talks between major oil companies and Arab oil-producing nations in the Persian Gulf ended successfully last night. Abdullah Alai, director of petroleum affairs for Abu Dhabi, reported today.

The agreement constituted an important victory for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. It provides that a 25 percent interest in operating companies be taken by the governments effective Jan. 1. Oil producing countries will assume 25 percent of investment and capital expenditure costs of the companies on that date.

Much of the 25 percent of oil production will go to countries that are expected to be sold directly back to operating oil companies at least during the early period of the agreement.

Price schedules established for four categories of oil will be effective for a three-year period. During this time specific provisions also will apply concerning amounts of oil which may be sold through market organizations.

Petroleum ministries of Arab producing nations are being swamped with offers to purchase some of the oil which the nations will take over. It appears that many consumers feel they may be able somehow to purchase this oil at bargain prices. From comments of sources close to negotiations it appears that such buyers may be in for some disappointments.

The Commerce Department reported today that durable goods shipments are up \$740 million, or 7 percent, to \$10.8 billion. Total sales were up 2.9 percent to \$37.2 billion, seasonally-adjusted, following a decline of 0.2 percent in October.

The department said increases in new orders for durable goods were mainly due to gains of \$225 million in the machinery industries and \$215 million in primary metals.

"Under terms of the overall agreement, compensation is left to each individual state to determine in



## New York Stock Exchange Trading

1972- Stocks and Sis.	Sis.	Net	
High, Low, Ov. In \$	100s.	P/E	High Low Last Chg
1Continued from preceding page.1			
241- 12- Manhld .56b	19 8 16 151/2 16 + 14		
242- 22- Manpw .1	3 18 27/4 27/4 27/4 - 1		
243- 36- MIRS Bus .26	100 13 32/4 53/4 35/4 - 1		
244- 22- MAPCO .52	81 26 35 34/8 35/4 - 1		
245- 25- Marathon MI	186 12 30/4 26/8 30 + 1/2		
246- 26- MartinO .62	57 12 33/4 34/8 35/4 - 1		
247- 21- Marcor .89	127 14 29/4 26/8 26/4 - 1		
248- 42- Marcor pf A2	5.9 58 57/8 57/8 58 - 1		
249- 27- Marremi .86	116 19 49/4 47/4 49/4 + 1/2		
250- 29- MarMid 1.88	86 9 31/2 31/2 31/4 - 1/2		
251- 5- Marion .1.66	73 46 45/4 44/4 45 - 1/2		
252- 47- Marley .40	7 25 52/4 51 51 - 1/2		
253- 10- Marquett Cem	93 21 9/4 10/2 10/4 - 1/2		
254- 30- Marriell .102	102 54 36 35/4 35/4 - 1/2		
255- 31- MarschFd 1.18	122 16 36/4 36 36/4 - 1/2		
256- 18- MartinM 1.15	621 8 18/4 18/4 18/4 + 1/2		
257- 9- MartnMAI .43	21 27 10/4 10/4 10/4 - 1/2		
258- 27- MarylCup .58	15 17 37 36/4 34/4 - 1/2		
259- 24- Meso Co .50	265 44 55/4 54/4 54/4 + 1/2		
260- 57- Masonite .78	38 19 46/4 45 45/4 + 1/2		
261- 11- Massey Fer	154 11 19/4 19 19/4 + 1/2		
262- 19- Massey F 10	19 19/4 19/4 19/4 + 1/2		
263- 25- MassM 1.98e	57 32 27/4 27/4 27/4 - 1/2		
264- 16- Matsch Cte	122 29/4 28/4 29/4 + 1/2		
265- 16- Matsu fm .28e	122 26/4 25/4 26/4 - 1/2		
266- 10- Mattel 10	426 13/2 12/4 12/4 - 1/2		
267- 38- MayDrSyst 1.40	225 17 51/2 50/2 50/2 + 1/2		
268- 25- MayerOsc .42	70 17 31/4 30 30 - 1		
269- 11- MaytJW .50	17 9 12/4 12/4 12/4 - 1/2		
270- 13- Maytag 1.20a	34 19 32/4 32 32 - 1/2		
271- 73- MCA Inc .64	164 14 33 32 33 + 1		
272- 29- McCord .88	16 10 22 27/4 27/4 - 1/2		
273- 21- McCrorey 1.20	9 6 25 24/4 25 - 1/2		
274- 22- McDermott 1	94 34 70/2 70 70/4 + 1/2		
275- 50- McDonalds	80 32 72 72/4 72/4 - 1/2		
276- 45- McDonO .40b	213 10 34/4 33/4 33/4 - 1/2		
277- 23- McGEd 1.50	16 6 41 40/4 40/4 - 1/2		
278- 13- McGrawH .48	436 16 16/4 16 16 - 1/2		
279- 35- McGpf 20	16 27/4 27/4 27/4 - 1/2		
280- 4- McGreg Don	11 21 41/2 41/2 41/2 + 1/2		
281- 41- McIntyre	22030 21 41/2 41/2 41/2 + 1/2		
282- 15- McKee .30e	7 20 19/4 19/4 19/4 - 1/2		
283- 11- McLeanT .50	11 13 43/4 43/4 43/4 - 1/2		
284- 15- McLoch 511	90 35 21/2 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
285- 12- McNall 70	14 6 14/4 14 14 - 1/2		
286- 13- Mead Cp .60	151 15 15/4 15/4 15/4 - 1/2		
287- 42- Mead pfA2.80	9 25 40 39/2 40 - 1/2		
288- 40- Mead pfB2.30	9 40/4 40/4 40/4 - 1/2		
289- 32- Medusa 1.25	30 12 35 35 35 - 1/2		
290- 5- MelvSho .42	236 30 31/2 31 31/4 - 1/2		
291- 14- Memorax Co	274 17 17/4 17/4 17/4 - 1/2		
292- 12- Mercons 1.40	22 24 15/2 15/2 15/2 - 1/2		
293- 69- Merck 1.16	122 44 89/4 87/4 87/4 - 1/2		
294- 18- Meredith .70	19 11 18/4 18/4 18/4 + 1/2		
295- 46- MerrLyn .56	240 12 30/4 29/4 29/4 - 1/2		
296- 21- MesoPet 1.06	83 21 67/2 64/2 67 - 1/2		
297- 80- Mess arf 2.20	123 16 34/4 33/4 33/4 - 1/2		
298- 82- MessabTr .75e	8511 8/4 8/4 8/4 + 1/2		
299- 27- MGCM 1.25	23 14 23/4 23 23 - 1/2		
300- 14- Mihlman .50b	44 18 31/2 30/4 30/4 - 1/2		
301- 105- MireE pfA.32	210 10 19/4 19/4 19/4 - 1/2		
302- 48- MireE pfB.90	7 20 50 50 - 1		
303- 120- MireE pfB.12	2100 104 104 104 + 1/2		
304- 54- MireI pfA.10	173 78 91 89/4 89/4 - 1/2		
305- 13- Mich GsU1 1	5 11 15/4 15/4 15/4 - 1/2		
306- 14- Mich Tuba 1	2 9 15/2 15/2 15/2 - 1/2		
307- 51- Microdrol 40e	160 9 15/2 15/2 15/2 - 1/2		
308- 151- MicroInt .96	211 12 19/2 18/2 18/2 - 1/2		
309- 193- MidsUH 1.10	37 13 37 37 37 - 1/2		
310- 13- MidsUH 1.62e	92 11 18/4 18/4 18/4 - 1/2		
311- 14- MidRosa .80	46 14 15/4 15/4 15/4 - 1/2		
312- 45- MilesLbs 1.28	279 21 58 57/4 + 1/2		
313- 304- MilBrnd .36a	123 21 31/4 30/4 30/4 - 1/2		
314- 74- MinnMm .76	206 39 35/4 35/4 35/4 - 1/2		
315- 197- MinnPLI 1.36	211 6 21/2 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
316- 252- MissionEdu .36	128 22 45/4 45/4 45/4 + 1/2		
317- 14/2- MisRivr .70	37 13 18/4 18/4 18/4 - 1/2		
318- 4- MoA C A 5	4 5 1/4 1/4 1/4 + 1/2		
319- 65- MoPub5 .84b	5 11 17/2 17/2 17/2 - 1/2		
320- 295- Mohas 1.10	145 12 30/4 30/4 30/4 + 1/2		
321- 27- Mohawk Data	306 31 11/4 11/4 11/4 - 1/2		
322- 19- Motib Rub 1	11 7 22 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
323- 105- MolVibd an	89 19 16 15/2 15/2 + 1/2		
324- 22- MolVibd oil	1 28/4 23/4 23/4 + 1/2		
325- 14- MonogM Ind	112 12 12/4 12/4 12/4 - 1/2		
326- 105- MonogEq .40	105 20 34/4 33/4 33/4 - 1/2		
327- 46- Mansani 1.20	423 15 49/4 48/4 48/4 + 1/2		
328- 56- Manscap 2.75	3 10 33 32/4 33 + 1/2		
329- 254- MansPw 1.68	205 14 32/4 36/4 36/4 - 1/2		
330- 27- Manwtr .84	63 13 13/2 13/2 13/2 - 1/2		
331- 10- Manwtr .94	136 12 17/2 16/2 17/2 - 1/2		
332- 17- MarganJ 2.92	112 16 10/2 10/2 10/2 + 1/2		
333- 29- MarKnu .81	42 6 19 19 19 + 1/2		
334- 25- MarseEl Pd	28 20 34/4 35/4 35/4 - 1/2		
335- 10- MarsSh .75	32 6 12/4 12/4 12/4 - 1/2		
336- 21- Mtsrta 2.25e	41 16 23/4 23/4 23/4 - 1/2		
337- 27- MarNr .84	84 15 21/2 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
338- 33- Mohoro .60s	103 21 22/4 22/4 22/4 - 1/2		
339- 311- MifFuel 5 1.80	1413 29 85 81/2 82 - 1/2		
340- 25- MistaT 1.36	36 22 21/2 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
341- 12- MSL Ind	31 11 22 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
342- 17- Monford .24	31 11 13/4 13/4 13/4 - 1/2		
343- 81- Mundi pf .40	3 24 28/4 28/4 28/4 - 1/2		
344- 19/4- MorphCo 1.20	13 16 22/2 22/2 22/2 - 1/2		
345- 32- MurphOil .60	70 29 62 62/4 63/4 63/4 - 1/2		
346- 17- Muroma .86	43 12 32/4 32/4 32/4 - 1/2		
347- 13- Myers .80e	92 11 18/4 17/2 17/2 - 1/2		
1Continued from preceding page.1			
348- 15- Nasdaq 1.10e	2 11 16/4 16/4 16/4 - 1/2		
349- 114- NLT Co .40	106 11 57/4 57/4 57/4 - 1/2		
350- 27/4- Norfolk W 5	57 11 71/2 71/2 71/2 - 1/2		
351- 18- NorlincP 1.64	11 22 22/4 22/4 22/4 - 1/2		
352- 23/4- NoaCoal 1.20	23 11 47/4 45/4 47/4 + 1/2		
353- 22/4- NoaCoal 2.22e	53 14 32/4 32/4 32/4 - 1/2		
354- 23/4- NoAm Phil 1.60	136 10 32/4 32/4 32/4 - 1/2		
355- 31/4- NoAmRk pf 1.75	5 18/4 18/4 18/4 - 1/2		
356- 22/4- NoArK pf 1.75	5 18/4 18/4 18/4 - 1/2		
357- 22/4- NoArK pf 1.75	5 18/4 18/4 18/4 - 1/2		
358- 17/4- NoCenG 1.60	220 12 21/2 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
359- 22/4- NoCenG 1.60	220 12 21/2 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
360- 17/4- NoCenG 1.60	220 12 21/2 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
361- 17/4- NoCenG 1.60	220 12 21/2 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
362- 17/4- NoCenG 1.60	220 12 21/2 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
363- 17/4- NoCenG 1.60	220 12 21/2 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
364- 17/4- NoCenG 1.60	220 12 21/2 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
365- 17/4- NoCenG 1.60	220 12 21/2 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
366- 17/4- NoCenG 1.60	220 12 21/2 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
367- 17/4- NoCenG 1.60	220 12 21/2 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
368- 17/4- NoCenG 1.60	220 12 21/2 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
369- 17/4- NoCenG 1.60	220 12 21/2 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
370- 17/4- NoCenG 1.60	220 12 21/2 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
371- 17/4- NoCenG 1.60	220 12 21/2 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
372- 17/4- NoCenG 1.60	220 12 21/2 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
373- 17/4- NoCenG 1.60	220 12 21/2 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
374- 17/4- NoCenG 1.60	220 12 21/2 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
375- 17/4- NoCenG 1.60	220 12 21/2 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
376- 17/4- NoCenG 1.60	220 12 21/2 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
377- 17/4- NoCenG 1.60	220 12 21/2 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
378- 17/4- NoCenG 1.60	220 12 21/2 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
379- 17/4- NoCenG 1.60	220 12 21/2 21/2 21/2 - 1/2		
380- 17/4- NoCenG 1.60	220 12 21/2 21/2		

time. Anyplace. Anywhere.  
Sprint

# The right one

Martini and Rossi is waiting for you.  
Try its light, bright taste.

**Martini and Rossi**  
The most beautiful drink in the world.



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## **Greeks Restrict Trading in Stocks**

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**Trading in Stocks**  
ATHENS, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—The Athens Stock Exchange today decided to restrict trading at the recommendation of the government seeking to curb inflation.

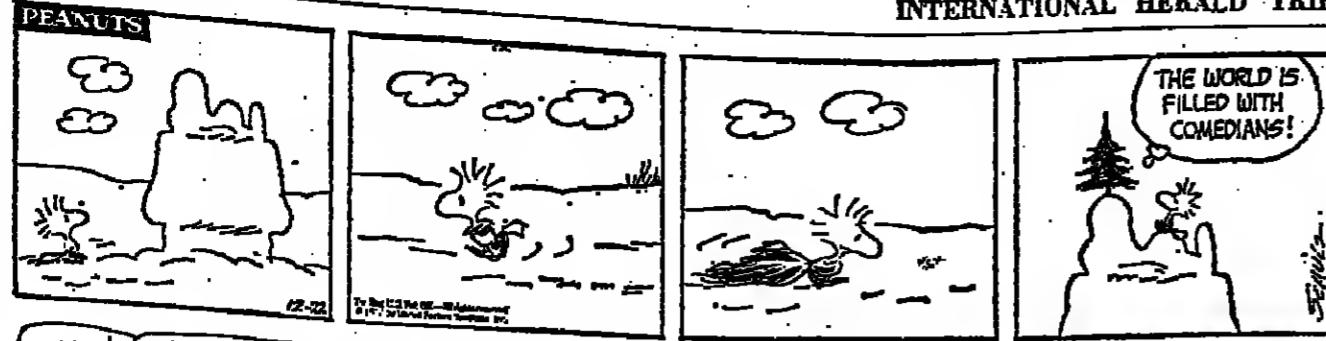
Each broker is now limited to a daily turnover of one million drachmas (about \$33,000) and the price of any share is restricted to an increase of no more than 1 percent over the previous day's closing price.

# American Stock Exchange Trading

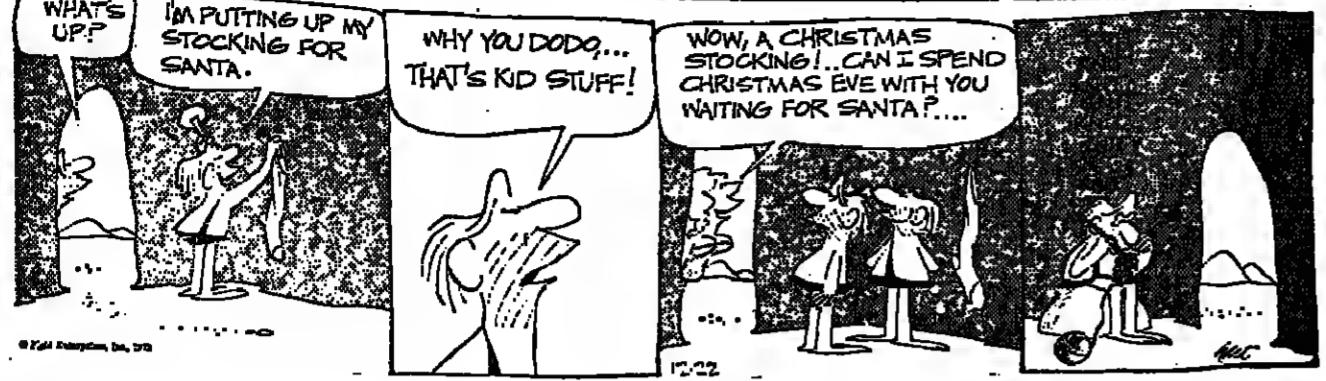
High Low Div. In \$		Stk.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
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30%	17% AAF Corp.	52	20	224	204	224	-14	
15%	10% Abcard Inc.	14	10	119	114	114	-14	
2%	1% Abcadr/Pet.	14	6	119	103	102	-16	
2%	2% Acme Harnf.	51	31	120	114	115	-16	
2%	2% Acme Price	12	12	27	25	25	-2	
2%	2% Adams Rest.	12	12	16	14	14	-2	
5%	5% ADM Indus.	54	5	16	14	14	-2	
1%	1% Admtrit. Ag.	4	4	14	12	12	-2	
1%	1% Admtrit. Corp.	51	27	12	11	11	-1	
1%	1% Aeroflo P.	12	12	16	14	14	-2	
1%	1% Aeroflo 2nd	5	10	18	15	15	-2	
1%	1% Aerone Inc.	51	24	24	24	24	-2	
1%	1% Aerone Inc.	11	19	24	24	24	-2	
1%	1% Aerone Co.	21	62	167	166	166	-16	
1%	1% AHF Corp.	7	6	8	6	6	-1	
1%	1% AHF Corp.	34	24	32	32	32	-2	
1%	1% AHF Corp.	26	27	125	124	124	-1	
1%	1% AHF Corp.	43	15	14	14	14	-2	
1%	1% Alken Ind.	12	12	3	3	3	-1	
1%	1% Alkene F.	74	10	10	10	10	-2	
1%	1% Alkene F.	22	11	12	12	12	-2	
1%	1% Alkene F.	4	15	18	18	18	-2	
1%	1% Alkene F.	51	15	16	15	15	-1	
1%	1% Alkene F.	11	11	4	4	4	-1	
1%	1% All Amer. Ind.	23	11	11	11	11	-1	
1%	1% Allegy Air.	145	27	174	163	163	-1	
1%	1% Allegy Air.	14	14	14	14	14	-1	
1%	1% Allegy Air.	27	13	14	14	14	-1	
1%	1% Allegy Air.	43	15	14	14	14	-1	
1%	1% Allegy Air.	12	12	12	12	12	-1	
1%	1% Allegy Air.	74	10	10	10	10	-2	
1%	1% Allegy Air.	27	13	14	14	14	-1	
1%	1% Allegy Air.	51	27	124	124	124	-1	
1%	1% Allegy Air.	11	11	4	4	4	-1	
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PEANUTS



B.C.



WHY YOU DODG... THAT'S KID STUFF!

WOW, A CHRISTMAS STOCKING! I CAN SPEND CHRISTMAS EVE WITH YOU WAITING FOR SANTA?

LITTLE ABNER



Here comes that nice boy from "The Social Register."

He's so well-bred and wealthy—I hope you'll marry him—

How can I tell Mother I'm in love with a hoodwink who lives in "Crime in America"?

BETTY BAILEY

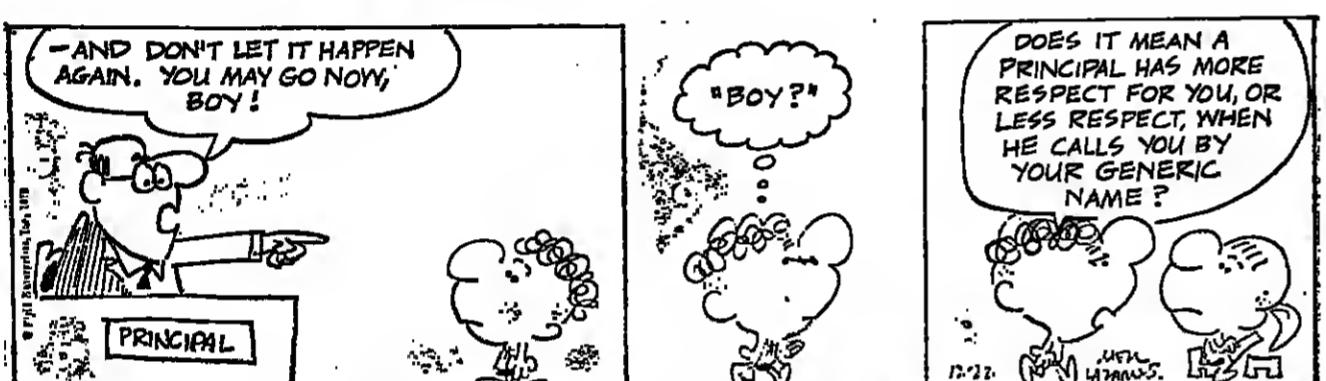


I'LL BET I CAN GET AWAY WITH WEARING ONE SHOE WITHOUT SARGE NOTICING

IT'S A BET

NO FAIR

MISS PEACH



BOY?

DOES IT MEAN A PRINCIPAL HAS MORE RESPECT FOR YOU, OR LESS RESPECT, WHEN HE CALLS YOU BY YOUR GENERIC NAME?

BUZ SAWYER



THAT'S MORE THAN ANY OF OUR MEN CAN DO. LOOK, ARE YOU FREE TO GO TO MIAMI AND ASSIST CUK AIR PORTER IN THE INVESTIGATION THERE?

OH, YES—SINCE YOUR WIFE SAW THEM, TOO, YOU MIGHT TAKE HER ALONG.

SURE.

THANKS.

WIZARD



LET'S SEE—HE LIKES THE OUTDOORS, DOESN'T HE?

HOW ABOUT A SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CONSERVATIONIST MAGAZINE?

HOW CUTE! I'LL HANG IT ON THE TREE.

REX MORGAN M.D.



IT'S STOPPED RINGING!

THERE... HOW'D YOU LIKE THAT?

—HAD TO EVERYBODY GOT?

POCO



WHY, THAT'S EASY... THE NAME OF IT IS "BARK US ALL BOW-HOVS OF FOLLY!"

BARK US ALL BOW-HOVS OF FOLLY!

FOLLY WILL CRACKER 'N TUB-BAL-LEAF!

HUNKY DORY POP IS LOLLY GAGGIN' ON THE WAGON, WILLYA,

FOLLY GO THROUGH!

—HAD TO EVERYBODY GOT?

RIP KIRK



THAT'S WHAT THE POLICE WILL THINK...

THERE'S ANOTHER PHONE. DOESN'T ANYBODY EVER FORGET TO TURN OFF THE AUTOMATIC DOORS CLOSE, CAN'T THEY?

—HAD TO EVERYBODY GOT?

QUICK, THE FORCED CARRIES THE UNCONSCIOUS SO TO THE SWIMMING GARAGE...

## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The defenders on the disengaged deal took a chance and beat the contract, while the declarer missed a chance to cut his opponents' communications.

South put up the queen in dummy, and East withheld the king. A club was led to the jack and West won with the queen and led his remaining heart.

South won in his hand and led a second trump.

West won with the ace and faced the problem of reaching his partner's hand quickly to secure a heart ruff. His partner had given him the necessary clues: directly by discarding the four and six of spades on the trump leads, and indirectly by playing his lowest hearts on the heart leads to give a suit preference message for the lower-ranking side-suit. So West shifted to a diamond and duly received the heart ruff to beat the contract by one trick.

After a routine spade lead, South would have had no trouble. He could simply have led trumps from his hand, being careful to keep the five in his hand and

the seven in dummy for entry purposes. But West led a heart, the only lead to give the defense a chance.

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After a routine spade lead, South would have had no trouble. He could simply have led trumps from his hand, being careful to keep the five in his hand and

**Meeting Called for January****Interleague Schedules On Baseball's Agenda**

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (NYT).—Major league baseball club owners have been summoned to meetings in Chicago Jan. 11 and 12 to discuss interleague competition and adoption of a designated pinch-hitter-for-the-pitcher rule.

While not included in the formal announcement by com-

misioner Bowie Kuhn, the meeting is expected also to discuss the proposed transfer of the San Diego National League franchise to Washington and player contract negotiations, according to the Associated Press.

In announcing the meeting Kuhn listed the following items for consideration:

- Adoption of a limited interleague schedule for 1973. Under the proposal, interleague competition could not exceed six games for each club and would be limited to two-team rivalries, such as the Mets and Yankees in New York, the Cubs and White Sox in Chicago, the Angels and Dodgers in Los Angeles, and the St. Louis Cards and Kansas City Royals.
- Adoption by both leagues, or by either league, of a rule that would permit a designated pinch-hitter for the pitcher. The American League favored such a rule and the National League opposed it at the recent winter meetings in Hawaii.
- A rule leaving future changes in the rules to the joint meeting of the leagues rather than to the playing rules committees. The purpose would be to bring the two leagues into closer agreement on playing standards.

The interleague competition would not be general. The Yankees and Mets would play six games, three at home and three away.

The same format would apply to the Cubs and White Sox and the Angels and Dodgers.

The proposal for using a pinch-hitter for the pitcher without the pitcher leaving the game also would include the use of a pinch-runner without forcing the player being substituted for to leave the game.

**Lefebvre to Japan**  
NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (NYT).—Jim Lefebvre, once the National League's rookie of the year while with the Los Angeles Dodgers, has agreed to sign with the Lotte Orions of Japan's Pacific League. It was estimated Lefebvre will receive \$75,000 a year.

**Foster Offered Monzon Fight**

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Light-heavyweight champion Bob Foster is considering offers to defend his title against middleweight champion Carlos Monzon of Argentina, Foster's manager has said.

Lou Visconti said the offers had come from promoters in the United States and Argentina. Monzon has indicated he is willing to fight for the light-heavyweight title long held by Foster.

Visconti also said Foster's camp is considering offers, both in the United States and West Germany, to fight Rudiiger Schmidtke of West Germany. Schmidtke won the European light-heavyweight title last month when he beat Britain's Chris Flanagan.

**French Girl 1st In Giant Slalom****U.S. Fighters to Have Series With Russia**

LAS VEGAS, Dec. 21 (UPI).—The fifth encounter in a home-and-home series between national amateur boxing teams from the United States and the Soviet Union will be held here Jan. 27, officials said yesterday.

The United States team will be seeking its first victory in the series which started here in 1969 with a 6-5 Russian victory. The Soviet team won 9-2 in 1970 in Moscow and posted a 6-5 victory here in 1971 and in Moscow in 1972.



ONCE OVER—Chicago's Cyril Finner fumbles as he is upended by Oakland's Tony Cline.

**Steelers Favored Over Experience**

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (UPI).—

The Pittsburgh Steelers, a team not used to such post-season ritual, and the Dallas Cowboys, the defending Super Bowl champions, rule slight favorites in Saturday's National Football League first-round playoff games.

The Steelers, the American Football Conference's Central Division champs—the first time they

have reached the top in 40 years—host the two-point underdog Oakland Raiders, winners of the AFC West.

The Cowboys, who qualified as the wild card team in the National Football Conference, have a one-point pick to beat the 49ers in San Francisco.

On Sunday, the first round of

the playoffs concludes with the Washington Redskins, winners over Dallas in the NFC East,

the Green Bay Packers, NFC Central Division champions,

and the undefeated Miami Dolphins, the AFC title winners,

home to play the Cleveland Browns, second behind Pittsburgh and the wild card representative of the AFC. The Redskins are 5 1/2-point favorites while the Dolphins are 11 1/2-point picks to win their 15th straight game.

The Steelers had to battle down to the last game of the season to become division champions and, although they defeated San Diego last week, Pittsburgh comes into its game with the Raiders a bruised and battered football team.

Frank Lewis, a starting wide receiver, busted his collarbone

against the Chargers and is out indefinitely. Both defensive ends,

Dwight White and L. C. Green-

wood, are bothered by leg injuries, guard Bruce Van Dyke (pulled calf muscle) and Sam Davis (bruised knee) have been rested in recent weeks, and quarterback Terry Bradshaw has been hampered by two dislocated fingers on his passing hand.

Pittsburgh defeated Oakland earlier this season, 34-28, but the Raiders have come on since then and figure to be tougher this time.

Oakland has been accustomed to

playoff pressure over the past few

years, something the younger Steeler team might have to adjust to.

This will be the seventh straight year in the playoffs for the Cow-

boys, who last season advanced to the Super Bowl after beating the 49ers, 14-3.

In a Thanksgiving Day game this year, the 49ers crushed the Cowboys, 31-10, at Dallas.

San Francisco, appearing in the playoffs for the third consecutive season, come in off a come-from-behind division clincher against the Minnesota Vikings last Sun-

day. John Brodie came off the bench in the final period and directed the 49ers to victory, hitting tight end Dick Witcher with the winning touchdown with 28 seconds left.

Washington, with a well-rested

team, who last season advanced to

the Super Bowl after beating the

49ers, 14-3.

Larry Brown, faces the Packers,

who will be making their first

playoff appearance since 1967, the year Green Bay won the

Super Bowl under the late Vince Lombardi.

The Skins defeated the Packers, 21-16, on Nov. 26 and this game figures to be just as close. Both teams have exceptional ground games, with Brown and Charlie Harris carrying the load for Washington and John Brockington and MacArthur Lanigan running the ball for Green Bay.

Washington, however, holds a slight edge at quarterback with the veteran Bill Kilmer, getting the call over young Scott Hunter.

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## Observer

**The War on Boredom**

By Russell Baker

**WASHINGTON.** — George and Martha had been dozing for several days at their television set when Martha caught a sound through the ban that struck her as unusual.

She leaned over the set, felt for George and, discovering that he was still warm, called his name.

"George! George!"

"George! Listen to me, George!"

"I'm listening, George," said George, very softly, for his mental faculties were, in truth, not slum-



Baker

boring so much as struggling to come to grips with a commercial in which an assortment of laundry had emerged from a machine whiter than a comparable assortment from another machine.

"I think I heard something a few minutes ago on the television, George," said Martha.

"If you want to share it with me, Martha," said George, "remember that sharing is what marriage is all about."

"Sharing and television, George," said Martha.

"Bless you," said George.

"I could have sworn," said Martha, "that the television just said the bombing has been resumed."

At this George turned his fixed stare from the machine and looked at Martha with an intensity that made him seem almost alive.

\*\*\*

"I didn't mean to startle you, George, but if the bombing has been resumed..."

"Martha," said George, "I believe you know my position..."

"Our position," Martha said, "Marriage is sharing bombing positions as well as television."

**Napoleon's Hat Nets \$100,000 in Japan**

**OSAKA, Japan.** Dec. 21 (AP)—A French military hat said to have been worn by Napoleon Bonaparte was sold for 30 million yen (\$100,000), the Kinsei department store said yesterday. It identified the buyer as Toku-taro Tomioka, 58-year-old president of a transport company who described himself as a "Napoleon admirer."

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